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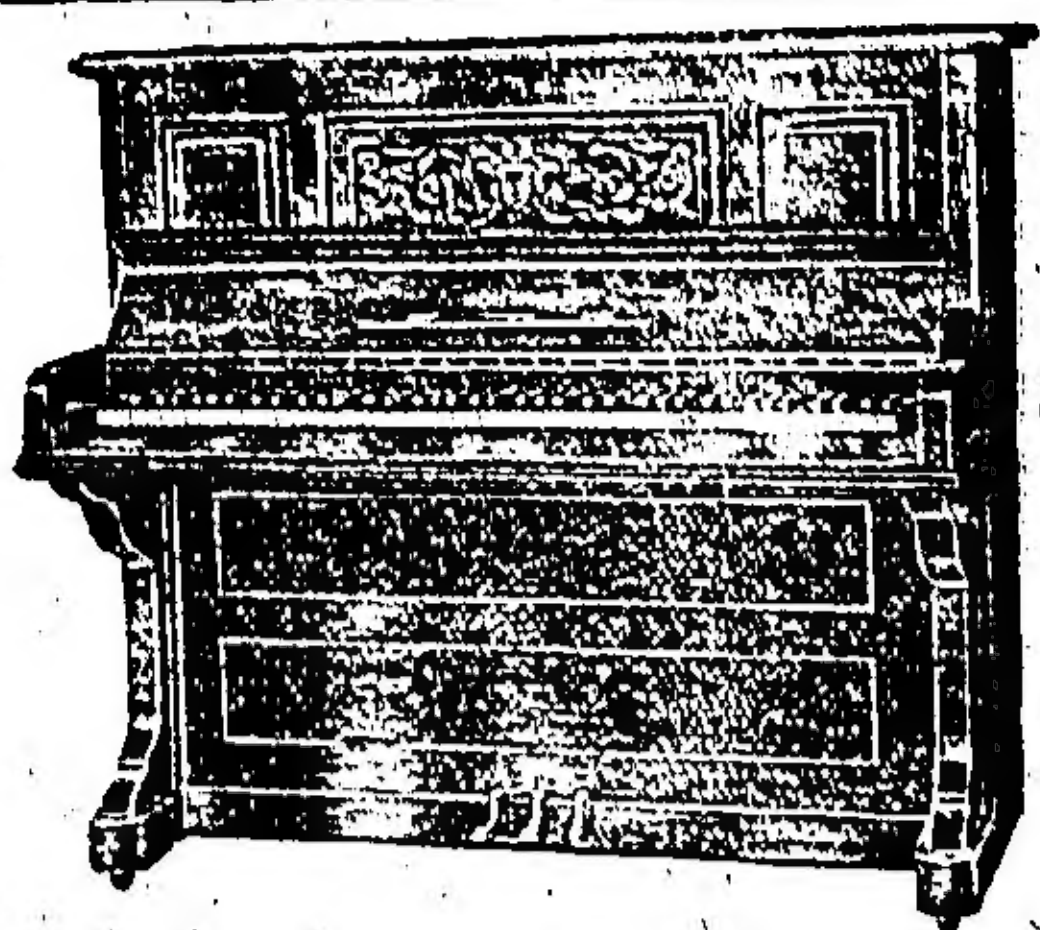
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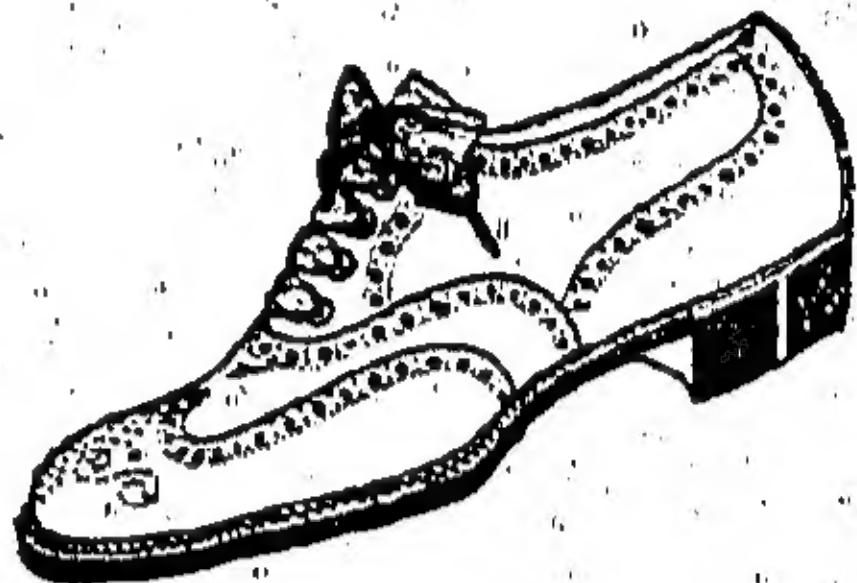


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THE CORONET

TO-NIGHT

at 5.15 and 9.15 p.m.

"HEARTS OF THE WORLD."

Booking at MOUTRIE'S.

PERSONAL EXPERIENCE THE TEST OF RELIGION.

WHY MANY PEOPLE LOSE THEIR
RELIGION EAST OF SUEZ.

Taking as his text "Philip said unto him 'Come and see'" (St. John c. 1 v. 46), the Rev. V. H. Copley Moyle delivered an interesting sermon at St. John's Cathedral yesterday morning, on personal experience as the test of religion. He said:

Today is St. Bartholomew's Day. He is a Saint of whom we know very little. No incident of his career is mentioned in the first three Gospels. But Bartholomew is not properly speaking a name, but a patronymic like Bar Jona. Bar meaning son of, Bartholomew means son of Tholmai. In the list of Apostles he is coupled with Philip. In St. John's Gospel we have no mention of Bartholomew under that name, but we have mention of Nathanael whose call to Jesus is given at some length and who appears after the resurrection with other of the Apostles. It has therefore been supposed that the Nathanael mentioned by St. John is the same person as Bartholomew. "St. John tells us of the way in which he was brought to Jesus Christ. Philip had been called by our Lord to follow Him, and Philip went to Nathanael, who was his friend, and said 'We have found Him of whom Moses in the Law, and the prophets did write, Jesus of Nazareth.' Nazareth, of Galilee, was a poor little village and Nathanael answered 'Can any good thing come out of Nazareth?' In reply Philip did not go into ecstasies about his newly-found teacher, he did not try to argue with Nathanael as to the place whence the Christ should come, but he asked him to see for himself, to come and be introduced to Christ and put Him to the test. Philip was perfectly sure that the best and quickest way to convince his friend of the wonderful power and personality of this newly-found teacher was to bring him to Christ, and so he simply replied 'Come and see.' And as Jesus saw him coming He said, 'Behold an Israelite indeed in whom is no guile.' Nathanael, amazed at such a speech, said 'Whence knowest thou me?' Jesus answered and said unto him 'Before Philip called thee, when thou wast under the fig-tree I saw thee,' and in answer Nathanael made a reply which showed how wonderfully the personality of Jesus had impressed itself upon him, 'Rabbi, thou art Son of God, thou art the King of Israel.' So the wisdom of Philip was justified. The practical test of meeting Christ proved a speedy means of convincing Nathanael that He was the Messiah for whom all pious Jews were then looking.

And so today we believe that actual experience is the best proof of the truth of our religion. If you want to know what Christianity is you must come to Jesus and see. You must test the claims of our religion by your own experience. It is not enough to argue about Christian dogma, or to discuss Christian ethics; if you want to understand Christianity you must live the Christian life. That is where so many of us Christians fail. We content ourselves with some knowledge of Christian belief and of Christian rules of conduct, but we stop short of knowledge of Jesus Christ himself, and as a result we are not able to live the Christian life. The love of Christ has never constrained them. And so amidst unchristian surroundings they drop their religion. Let us look at our own hearts and see whether we really know and love our Lord. If we do we should not more think of dropping our religion than a mother would think of forsaking her son. Let us try to have more reality in our religion. Let Christ have a large share in our life. So shall we be better, happier, healthier, for Christ is the source of all goodness, happiness and health.

Let us remember these words of the text, "Come and see." They bid us to put things to the test of personal experience. We men and women are very much like sheep. We follow where others lead. We take things for granted, instead of testing them for ourselves. That is why so many people come to lose their religion when they come east of Suez. Their religion has been the result of training and environment only, it has never been put to the test of experience. It is not really a part of their life. The love of Christ has never constrained them. And so amidst unchristian surroundings they drop their religion. Let us look at our own hearts and see whether we really know and love our Lord. If we do we should not more think of dropping our religion than a mother would think of forsaking her son. Let us try to have more reality in our religion. Let Christ have a large share in our life. So shall we be better, happier, healthier, for Christ is the source of all goodness, happiness and health.

The Japanese Consul-General sends us the following translation of the Imperial Rescript issued lately regarding administrative reforms in Korea:

"We have ever made it our aim to promote the security and welfare of our territory of Korea, and to extend to the native population of that territory, as our beloved subjects, fair and impartial treatment in all respects, to the end that they may, without instruction of persons, lead their lives in peace and in contentment. We are persuaded that the stage of development at which the general situation has now arrived calls for certain reforms in the administrative organization of the Government of Korea, and we issue our Imperial Command that such reforms be put into operation. The measures thus taken are solely designed to facilitate the working of the administration and to secure good and enlightened government in pursuance of our settled policy and in fulfilment of the altered requirements of the country. Especially, in view of the termination of the war in Europe and of rapid changes in the conditions of the world we consider it highly desirable that every effort should be made for the advancement of the people. We call upon all the public functionaries concerned to exercise their duties with diligence and to our wishes, in order that a rule may be established to Korea that the people, diligent and happy in attending to their respective vocations, may enjoy the blessings of peace and contribute to the growing prosperity of the country."

is answered. In preparing candidates for confirmation I always advise them to make a practice of praying regularly for some person who is entirely unconnected with them, perhaps someone who is sick or in need, or is living a sinful or godless life, so that their intercessions may be unselfish. On one occasion there was in the class a girl whose sister I had prepared for confirmation some two years before, and when I urged them to select some person and pray regularly for that person she said 'You told my sister that and she told us, and we agreed to pray for certain people and our prayers have been wonderfully answered.' It is because prayer produces practical results that it is essential to the Christian life.

Or take another example—the case of modern criticism of the Bible. It has won and is winning its way today amongst many who once took a different view, because there have been some amongst its advocates who have made their appeal to actual experience. "Come and see" has been their motto. Read carefully the six two chapters of Genesis, and you will see that they contain two different and in some things contradictory stories, or read the story of the Flood and you will find the same thing, or again read the story of the Fall and you will find two different and inconsistent accounts of the introduction of sin. There are the inconsistencies and contradictions, now can they be explained? Modern criticism has an answer to suggest which seems to meet the case and so it is being increasingly accepted and believed.

Let us take another example, the modern health movement. It makes progress because it appeals to the test of actual experience. It bids us come to Christ and see His action with regard to sickness, and we have read carefully through the story of His life as given in the Gospels we cannot help noticing that He always cured sickness and drove it away. He never said to men that it was a good thing for them to be sick. He never told them that God sent sickness, but he always drove it away. And today there are Christians, members of our Church, who declare that they have witnessed, and in some cases been the means of, the healing of people suffering from various diseases, and they have done it through the power of Jesus Christ. In the case of sickness as in so many other things "Prevention is better than cure." And if people claim that they can live healthy lives and be free from sickness, and if they act on the motto "come and see," try it for yourself, it does not seem to me to be a wise thing to say they are wrong. At any rate we have put their theory to an impartial test. The will to be healthy; and the belief that God wishes us to be healthy, can prevent very much of the sickness which we see in the world.

Let us remember these words of the text, "Come and see." They bid us to put things to the test of personal experience. We men and women are very much like sheep. We follow where others lead. We take things for granted, instead of testing them for ourselves. That is why so many people come to lose their religion when they come east of Suez. Their religion has been the result of training and environment only, it has never been put to the test of experience. It is not really a part of their life. The love of Christ has never constrained them. And so amidst unchristian surroundings they drop their religion. Let us look at our own hearts and see whether we really know and love our Lord. If we do we should not more think of dropping our religion than a mother would think of forsaking her son. Let us try to have more reality in our religion. Let Christ have a large share in our life. So shall we be better, happier, healthier, for Christ is the source of all goodness, happiness and health.

JAPAN AND KOREA. AN IMPERIAL RESCRIPT.

The Japanese Consul-General sends us the following translation of the Imperial Rescript issued lately regarding administrative reforms in Korea:

THE STORIES OF GENESIS. SERMON BY REV. E. MARTIN REOPENING OF CHRIST CHURCH, SHAMEN.

The British church, Shamen, Canton was reopened on Sunday after renovation and repainting. The Union evening services will begin on September 14th. On Sunday hearty services were held, Mr. H. S. Smith presiding at the organ and Rev. E. Martin preaching at 11 a.m. from the text: "The invisible things of Him since the creation of the world are clearly seen, being understood by the things that are made, even His eternal power and divinity (Rom. 1:20)."

The preacher quoted Chapt. A. T. Mahan: "The exceptional resurrection of a human body from physical death is not more improbable than the conception of the universe. Either is unparalleled by anything known to us. Let the Universe exist—a fact intrinsically more marvellous than even the Resurrection of Jesus Christ. Well might St. Paul ask: 'Why should it be thought incredible to you that God should raise the dead?'"

All ancient nations have their primitive explanations of the Universe and its mysteries. The stories of Genesis were originally primitive traditions of this world, but, repeatedly revised by Hebrew seers, they now convey to us the most important revelation of religious truth ever given to the inspired minds of men. The Babylonian inscriptions of the Creation story, discovered by G. H. Smith at Nineveh in 1872, correspond in minute details with Genesis. When the heavens above and the earth below did not exist, Apsu and Tiamat (the Abyss and Waters) were beginning. The darkness was not lifted from the waters. Then follows the rise of many gods, who quarrelled with Tiamat. One of them, Marduk, killed the latter and broke his dragon-skin in two to make the earth and the firmament. Marduk made the stars and ordained the years of the day and the month to rule the night, finally creating all living creatures. Genesis is clearly of Babylonian origin, but its significant difference is its pure monotheism. Even Greece, which acknowledged Zeus as All-ruler, worshipped many subordinate gods. The Hebrew goodness and the personality of God. The God who makes all things good must, by implication, be Himself perfectly good. Personality is the conjunction of thought, will and feeling, and a little reflection will show how in the creation narrative God thinks, determines and approves.

And of man it is said that as God is a Spirit he, too, is a personal spirit, for he is made in the image of God and after His likeness. So man can grow like God in a way the animals cannot grow, and he is fulfilling the laws of evolution only when he cultivates the living communion and is being filled with grace "to all the fulness of God." In the British Museum may be seen a Babylonian cylinder inscribed with a human couple seated on either side of a tree, their hands stretched out for the hanging fruit, and a serpent standing erect behind the woman as if whispering to her. The Hebrew narrative uses this allegory to teach three truths—that it is man who has disturbed the good relations between the Almighty and himself, that much human suffering can be traced to sin, that succeeding generations were involved in the sin of the first human beings. Why did God permit the first man, as soon as he became conscious, to fall? Just because God forces no man's righteousness, else would He by that very reason, His own image in us. The allegory of Paradise shows not only that our sense of shame and sin, which again differentiates us from the animals, is due to rebellion against God; but that we are in consequent need of redemption. With regard to the Deluge, geologists tell us that no universal flood has taken place since man has lived on the earth. Secondly, the housing of all kinds of existing animals in an Ark for many months involves improbability which needs no enlargement. Thirdly, our Hebrew narrative is composed of two ancient accounts, like the Creation story; but in this case the two strands have been interwoven, presumably because of the contradictions.

The Deluge is brought about by four gods, angry at the rebellion of men, the rest of the gods are so terrified by the floods that they "crouch in a heap like a dog in a kennel." The chief character, Hasiandra, is ordered to prepare the ark and cover it with pitch. He takes in the animals and shuts the door. Eventually the ark grounds on the top of a mountain. Three birds are sent out in succession—a dove, a swallow, and a raven—and the raven does not return. The hero builds an altar, offering sacrifice; whereupon "the gods smell the sweet savour and swarm like flies about the sacrifice." Then the rainbow appears and the hero is translated to heaven. The stories of Genesis I.-XI. are based on Babylonian myths, but, revised by generations of Hebrew seers from Abraham 2,300 B.C. to Ezra 444 B.C., they teach a pure religious truth revealed to no other nation. Through the Jews and the long history of their pre-historic traditions we now see God's age-long purpose, not by one man Moses, but speaking into the fathers' hearts, divers portions and in divers manners, training the world in religion and righteousness.

AN UNESCORTED DEPORTEE. NEGLECT OF DUTY BY CHINESE CONSTABLE.

A Chinese detective was ordered on Thursday last to escort a deportee to Shum Chun. The detective took the prisoner to the Kowloon railway station before the warrant could be read and explained to the man, purchased a couple of tickets and, ordering him to get into the train and not to alight till he reached Shum Chun, returned to Hongkong and participated in the Hok Lo festival in Wellington Street.

The detective was arrested by the Police on a charge of neglect of duty and proceeded before Mr. R. E. Lindwell at the Magistracy on Saturday morning.

In answer to the charge, defendant said he accompanied the prisoner to Shum Chun. Chief Detective Inspector Marston, prosecuting, stated that defendant was an old constable who had performed similar duties on previous occasions and was therefore negligent of the procedure followed in regard to deportation. Defendant went to the railway station with the warrant and the deportee, and obtained two third-class tickets for the journey to Shum Chun, and one railway warrant for the return journey. Some time after defendant had left, the Detective Office discovered that the warrant had not been read out and explained to the banisher. Another detective was therefore sent to bring the couple back from the railway station. He found the deportee sitting in a railway carriage all alone. The second detective brought him back to the Central Police-station, and there the deportee made a statement to the effect that the defendant had given him the ticket at the railway station and told him not to alight from the train until he reached Shum Chun.

Mr. N. L. Smith: What did defendant do with his own ticket and railway warrant? Witness: He told the D.S.P. that when he pulled out a handkerchief to wipe his face the railway ticket and warrant fell out of his pocket and were lost. The reason why he left the deportee at the railway station was that he was feeling ill and went to Jordan Road to get some medicine. On the way he had to sit on the roadside, as his malady grew worse. Evidence, however, could be brought to prove that defendant returned to Hongkong and accompanied his relatives to a Hok Lo festival in Wellington Street.

Defendant: No, I was very sick and went out to get some medicine. When I came back I found that the deportee had gone. Inspector Marston: He could have left the deportee at the Water Police-station. Mr. Smith: Could not the man have been dealt with departmentally? Do the Police consider this very serious? He has admitted that he left the man and that is gross neglect of duty. Do the Police want him fined? I suppose he will be dismissed the service? Inspector Marston: The maximum fine is \$200, or six months' hard labour. If the deportee had escaped and been arrested for returning from banishment, the case would have failed.

Mr. Smith: \$100 or three months.

GIRL'S MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE.

THEFT OF SILK TROUSERS.

CHINESE AMAH IMPRISONED.

At the Magistracy, on Saturday, a Chinese amah was charged with stealing two pairs of silk trousers. Inspector Grant stated that defendant was employed at No. 18, Cook's Street as an amah to a Chinese lady. It appeared that a little Chinese servant girl, who was employed at the same house, disappeared some time ago and had not been found. The mistress suspected the amah of either assisting the child in escaping or of kidnapping her for some improper purpose. Her suspicions were strengthened by the subsequent queer behaviour of the amah. When asked about the child the amah denied that she knew anything of her whereabouts, who questioned her. The woman attempted to hide a purse underneath her coat, but the detective seized it and found it contained three pawn tickets—two in the little girl's name and one in the amah's—for some clothing. A visit to the pawnshop resulted in the discovery of two pairs of silk trousers, which the mistress had given to the girl. Defendant denied stealing the trousers. She added that she had found the pawn tickets underneath a bed and had intended handing them over to her mistress. Surely, the Police did not expect a person who stole clothing to pawn it in her own name!

Mr. N. L. Smith fined defendant \$50, with the alternative of a month's imprisonment.

ALLEGED HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

CHINESE MERCHANT
VICTIMISED.

Early on Saturday morning, while Mr. Ho Wing, a Chinese merchant, was proceeding in a ricksha towards Des Vœux Road West, he was stopped by a gang of rowdies. One of the men assaulted him, another snatched his gold watch and chain, while a third took \$23 from his pocket. When the men ran off, Mr. Ho Wing blew his police-whistle and gave chase. The men fled in different directions, but Mr. Ho Wing managed to keep up with one, who, in attempting to escape by a side lane, ran into the arms of a constable. He was produced at the Magistracy, on Saturday, and the case was remanded for a week.

RICE FROM AN UNDISCOVERABLE SOURCE.

A Chinese coolie was carrying some rice along the Praya West when he was questioned by a constable as to how he came by it. The man replied that he had performed some domestic work for a man, who gave him the rice in payment as he had no money. When asked to point out the man the coolie was unable to do so, and, on Saturday, at the Magistracy, he was sentenced to fourteen days' hard labour for being in unlawful possession of rice.

FLEET OF BRITISH "NIGHT BOMBERS" FOR CHINA.

AEROPLANE SERVICE BETWEEN SHANGHAI AND HONGKONG.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, June 27th.

While public attention in Europe and America has been mainly directed to the spectacular efforts to fly the Atlantic, and the possibilities of long distance flying as a commercial proposition are still in the discussion stage, the Chinese Government with remarkable enterprise have decided to establish an aerial service between different parts of China. Having regard to the difficulties of communication in the country this bold policy is of special interest and importance. Only the other day announcement was made that the Peking Government had ordered 200 sets of wireless telephones from the Marconi Company in England; and now an order has been placed with the Handley Page Company for a fleet of aeroplanes which will be used to inaugurate at the earliest date a regular service for mails, light merchandise, and passengers between Hongkong and Shanghai.

In order to obtain first-hand information on the subject I visited the great works of Messrs. Handley Page, Ltd., at Crickwood, and was fortunate in finding there at the moment of my call a gallant officer who is leaving for China to arrange all the essential preliminaries in connection with the proposed aerial service. His name is Colonel R. St. C. Smallwood, late of the Royal Air Force. With regard to what he had to say about his mission to the Far East I will deal presently. At the outset it seems appropriate to describe the scheme and the great planes which are designed to establish rapid communication between Hongkong and Shanghai, and later on to link these important ports with Canton, Peking, and other centres in China.

UNDER GOVERNMENT CONTROL.

Briefly, the facts are that the Chinese Government have placed a contract with the Handley Page Company for the early delivery of six aeroplanes of the type known as "C/400." As soon as practicable the machines will be shipped to China, and will be used for commercial flying between Shanghai and Hongkong. The service, generally, will be under the control of the Chinese Government; and from first to last it is intended to start and keep it going as a business proposition. Passengers, mails, and cargo will be carried at a cost which, I am assured, will be considered reasonable.

Both at Hongkong and Shanghai aerodromes will be erected capable of accommodating the aeroplanes. Each station will be fully equipped with the plant necessary for making repairs, effecting repairs, and maintaining the service in the highest degree of efficiency. Foothold is to be regarded as a "half-way house" on the journey, and will be a place of call to set down or take up passengers and goods. A depot will be formed there containing stores and any other requirements for a regular fleet of big planes.

Such in outline is the programme of the first aerial service in China. Many details have yet to be settled. It is obvious that in the inauguration of a great undertaking of this kind there are matters which can be decided only in the light of experience and local conditions. Col. Smallwood is travelling by way of New York and San Francisco to Peking. On his arrival he will proceed to formulate plans in co-operation with the Chinese Government for starting the Hongkong-Shanghai service.

THE "C/400."

"The Handley Page Company's contract," Col. Smallwood said to me, "is with the Chinese Government, the Peking Syndicate acting as our agents in the matter. We shall push on with the undertaking as rapidly as possible. Come and have a look at the machines we are building for China."

We passed through the works which covers acres of ground and employ hundreds of men. Near by the main shop where the manufacture of metal fittings was proceeding amid the whirring of lathes seemingly without number, we entered the aerodrome. Half a score of machines were under construction; and it was with peculiar interest and pleasure that I saw nearing completion one of the "C/400" which in due course will rise in stately flight under Far Eastern skies.

The fuselage was nearly finished, and workmen were closing up the sides of the cabin, or saloon—a commodious apartment as aeroplane space is reckoned—in which the passengers will travel. A number of wicker chairs were on the ground in readiness to be fitted, and there were

boils of electric wire, and electric lamps, and many other little things that will be provided to ensure comfort and warmth for those who will journey a mile or two above the earth at 90 miles an hour. The huge body of the plane towered above me, and workmen swarmed over the machine busy as ants. Near by were two Rolls-Royce engines which were to be placed in position, the pair developing in combination 700 horse power.

The following are the official details about the planes for China, stated concisely, without technicalities: Span 100 feet from wing-tip to wing-tip. Length 60 feet. Height from ground to wings 22 feet. Weight when empty 8,000 lbs.; fully loaded 14,000 lbs. Useful load—passengers, mails or cargo—two tons. Passenger accommodation from 12 to 20. Engines two 350 h.p. Rolls-Royce "Eagle," 12 cylinder. Petrol consumption 40-50 galls. per hour. Speed 90 miles an hour. Can maintain flight on one engine only.

"BRITISH NIGHT BOMBERS."

From August, 1916, when the First Squadron of the Royal Naval Aeroplane Service was formed at Dunkirk, until the Armistice was signed, the "C/400" planes were on constant service on the "Western Night Bomber." From 1918 onwards the machines formed the chief part of the Independent Air Force which carried the war far behind the German lines, and regularly rained bombs on the fortified towns of Rhineland. Originally designed and built for the Admiralty, the first of this type left the ground in December, 1913, and since then they have been tested by night and by day under all the exacting conditions of warfare.

It was a "C/400" which flew from London to Constantinople in 1917 and bombed that and other cities. In the following year the machine did enormous service in Palestine by bombing the Turkish lines of communications. After the Armistice this machine flew from Cairo to Calcutta, being the first aeroplane to reach India by air. Two of these splendid aeroplanes have been constantly used to carry Ministers and Government officials between London and Paris for the Peace Conference, as many as 100 passengers being taken in the course of a month without untoward incident or accident.

Turning to discuss the proposed air service in China, Colonel Smallwood stated that the regular flights between Hongkong and Shanghai had been decided upon over that route because—as people in London who know China were careful to point out—if any big new undertaking is to succeed in that part of the world you must have the support of the business community both at Shanghai and Hongkong. The journey of about 500 miles between the two places would, he said, be done in from 10 to 12 hours. Thus a resident of either one or the other could have his (or her) breakfast at home and dine in Hongkong or Shanghai, as the case might be.

Although six aeroplanes have been ordered as a first instalment to begin the service, the number of machines will not be limited to that. It is intended to put many more in commission as the routes are opened. A service will radiate from Peking to the coast and elsewhere.

AN AERIAL SURVEY.

"The Chinese Government are very anxious," Col. Smallwood said, "to have an aerial survey of the Province of Chihli, and I am going out to discuss on the spot the best way this can be carried out. It will be a photographic survey done as we used to photograph the ground in the war zones; the camera will show every yard of the country in detail, and the photos will be pieced together to form a complete map of the entire Province. The object in view is to obtain data for a proposed system of irrigation."

"I understand that Chihli is to be surveyed from the air in the first instance because the number of rivers there suggests that it is the place to start an irrigation scheme. If the scheme is carried out as planned it will be the largest thing of the kind in the world."

Colonel Smallwood added that he would travel about China a good deal, but his headquarters will be at Peking. It will be part of his duty to select sites suitable for aerodromes and to map out the best flying routes from one centre to another in China.

Colonel Smallwood is a young man—high rank is attained early in the Royal Flying Corps in war time—and he has had a considerable amount of experience of flying at home and abroad. During the war he saw service in Mesopotamia first with the Indian Cavalry, and afterwards in that region in the Air Force. He has been through the East, and knows Burma well. He has left the Royal Air Force so as to be able to devote himself to the fascinating project of establishing a civilian flying in China. As at present arranged he ought to reach Peking about the end of August.—H.B.

UNDESIRABLE ALIENS.

LEGISLATION FOR THEIR EXCLUSION PROMISED.

The Hon. Mr. C. G. Alabaster O.B.E., gave notice on August 13th. of the following question:—

Will the Government consider the introduction of legislation to strengthen their powers of exclusion of undesirable aliens, so that the Colony may not become a rendezvous for the subjects of the Central Powers of Europe or a centre of alien activity, intrigue and propaganda?

The reply given in the *Gazette* this week-end is as follows:—"The Government have been in correspondence with the Secretary of State for the Colonies and it is introducing a bill in the Legislative Council forthwith."

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

PROHIBITION OF EXPORT.

The following Order has been made by the Officer Administering the Government in Council under section 4 of the Importation and Exportation Ordinance, 1915:—

No person shall, without the permission of the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, export or attempt to export from the Colony of Hongkong silver subsidiary coins, unless he is a bona-fide traveller leaving the Colony, in which case he shall be entitled to take with him out of the Colony of Hongkong silver subsidiary coins of the total face value of not more than five dollars."

CORRESPONDENCE.

COMMUNICATIONS BETWEEN HONGKONG AND KOWLOON.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

Sir,—I think the recent gale with its attendant stoppage of the Ferry-service for nearly a whole day must have brought home to the minds of most business men the great need for some drastic improvement in the transportation services between Hongkong and Kowloon.

Now that our new Governor is expected to arrive in the Colony during the next month or so, is it not possible for a plebiscite to be taken amongst the community to show whether an underground subway and/or a bridge connection between Hongkong and Kowloon—as urged by others in the newspapers a few months ago—should not be constructed. It cannot be argued that the Government is unable to undertake it owing to lack of funds, as I believe the Treasury is so overflowing that it can afford to pay for the scheme.

The Ferry service could still be run, in addition to the subway or bridge, just as at Birkenhead and other places in England.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

Hongkong, 22nd August, 1919.

RETURNING THANKS.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

Sir,—Will you kindly insert the following in your paper?

On behalf of the naval and military officers, ranks and ratings who are taking passage to England in S.S. *Atrius*, we beg to tender our grateful thanks to the donors of the gifts which have been received on board for use during the voyage. They will greatly help to break their monotony of the passage, and are much appreciated.—We are, Sir, Yours truly,

JOHN F. ENLAYSON,

Commander-in-Charge of Naval Draft.

A. I. S. ROCHE-KELLY,

Major-in-Charge of Military Draft.

H.M.S. *Kent*, August 22nd, 1919.

The collecting Committee wish to thank all those who have given so generously of money and of kind, to help make the journey a pleasant one.

An ample supply of books and magazines was received, a gramophone and a number of records. A quantity of clothing was also given, this for wear on voyage as well as thick. It is not possible to express thanks for all these gifts individually, as many of them came in anonymously; but the Committee would like to understand that they are grateful to each of the kind donors for the prompt response to the appeal.

The sum of \$742 came in for the music and tobacco fund, and with this was purchased a second gramophone and 20 records and an ample supply of cigarettes and tobacco. The British-American Tobacco Co. added a most generous present of 50,000 cigarettes.

TYPHOON WARNING.

The following telegram has been received by the American Consulate General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory:—

1 p.m., August 24th.
Typhoon E. of Northern Luzon, more than 200 miles distant, moving W. or W.N.W.

THE GALE.

POLICE REPORTS.

The reports received at the Central Police-station from the different Police-stations in the Colony estimate the total number of sampans and junks wrecked during the gale at about ninety, and place the number of persons drowned at about six. Chief Inspector Kerr, asked by a reporter of this paper how the rumour arose that nearly 300 lives were lost, replied that on Friday many people were, no doubt, reported as missing who were probably employed in looking for the remains of their boats and other property, and were accounted drowned by their relatives and friends. The Police, however, expect to receive a few more reports of people drowned. The damage is estimated at about \$36,000.

The reports received so far are as follows:—

A woman named Cheung Moy lost her boat, valued at \$2,800 near Yau-mat ferry wharf. No lives were lost.

About 32 passenger and cargo boats were broken up in the Central district. No loss of life is reported.

The Water Police report that five large junks were wrecked, between the Green Island Cement Company's wharf and Bailey's Yard.

A boat valued at \$800 broke its anchor-chain off Wan-chai and drifted away. There were twelve people on board, but no lives were lost.

A cargo-boat was being towed by a launch when the tow-ropes broke and the boat was lost, the launch being unable again to make fast the rope. The crew on the boat got aboard the launch and were saved.

A fishing boat, valued at \$50, was hanging on to a junk, which was being towed, and broke away and became waterlogged. No lives were lost.

One of the Godown Company's lighters, which had made fast to the *Africa Star*, finally broke loose and was lost.

A meeting was held from Cape D'Aguilar that a junk had sunk off Lo Toi Island. It is feared that this was attended by loss of life, but so far no details are to hand.

A cargo-boat was lying alongside the *Sui Sang* and an attempt was made to tow it away. The launch was unable to do so and the junk drifted away.

Passenger-boat No. 288, carrying a crew of eight, capsized near the entrance to Yau-mat Shai. A small boy, aged about eight years, and a girl, aged about 16, were drowned.

A police launch and a motor-boat were badly damaged near Bailey's wharf.

The West Point report shows that 30 boats of all classes, of a total value of \$8,800, were lost in that district.

Yau-mat reports that a launch was towing three boats, one of which capsized and a woman was drowned. Her body has since been recovered.

Damage on land includes the blowing down of the fencing round the Diocesan Girls' School in Kowloon. An electric wire was blown down between Mody and Chatham Roads. A tree was blown down in Austin Road near Cux's Path. A large branch of a tree was also blown down in Gordon Road.

WOMEN-WRECKERS.

At the Magistracy, on Saturday, four Chinese women were charged with stealing a quantity of wood, part of a junk which had been wrecked.

Inspector Browne stated that the junk was anchored off the Cement works, and, when the gale visited the Colony, it was washed ashore at Hungshom and was smashed against a wall. A number of women, armed with axes, surrounded the junk like a pack of hungry wolves. The Police tried to keep them away, but, finding this impossible, they had to arrest a few of them. The other women then left this particular junk alone and commenced hacking at some sampans. The women were entitled to pick up drift wood, but they could not remove any part of a wreck washed ashore. The penalty for such an offence was fourteen years' imprisonment.

Mr. Smith: It is a very serious offence to loot a stranded ship according to British law. I fine you \$5 each, or ten days.

A LUNATIC'S DELUSIONS.

"I AM GOING TO DIE."

About ten days ago a Chinese lunatic ran amuck in Yau-mat and attacked three men with a pen-knife. When arrested and taken to the Police-station the man behaved in a stupid manner, and made incoherent statements to the effect that he was to be next victim of a vendetta. He was suffering from the delusion that every person he met in the street was waiting for an opportunity to kill him.

In view of his condition the man was placed under medical observation. He was certified insane and, on Saturday, the Police produced him before the Magistrate with a view to sending him to the Lunatic Asylum.

Mr. Lindell dismissed the charge of stabbing owing to the fact that the Police suspected the man of being mad.

When the Magistrate's remarks were interpreted, the man said: "What do you mean by suspicion? Now that I am discharged, I am going to die."

"If you are not," replied Mr. Lindell, "you are going in to the Lunatic Asylum."

A FALSE DELIVERY ORDER FORM.

A Chinese was sentenced, at the Magistracy, on Saturday, to three months' hard labour for larceny. He was allowed to have forged a delivery order-form and to have taken charge of 4 cases of towels, valued at \$1,240, lying in the Godown godowns, which had been consigned to a Chinese firm who had a monopoly of this particular brand.

GOOD THINGS TO EAT

OUT OF THE "DEL MONTE" CAN NATURE'S FINEST FLAVORED CONSERVATION FOODS

NEW SEASON'S PACK JUST ARRIVED

FLACK CHERRIES in No. 2 tins...	per tin 70 cents
ROYAL ANNE CHERRIES " " " "	70 "
APRICOTS " " " "	60 "
PETIT POIS " No. 2 " " " "	35 "
CARROTS small whole " " " "	25 "
TOMATOES solid pack " " " "	35 "
ASPARAGUS colossal No. 2 " " " "	70 "
" " mammoth " " " "	60 "
TIPS No. 1 " " " "	60 "
RIPE OLIVES picnic size 5 ounce " " " "	25 "
" " pint " " " "	40 "
STEWED FRUNES buffet " " " "	20 "
" " picnic " " " "	25 "
PIMIENTOS in 4 tins " " " "	25 "

DELICIOUS—HEALTHFUL—ECONOMICAL—CONVENIENT

—ALSO—

ENGLISH YORK CUT HAMS

see you ask for and get "EAGLE" Brand

Whole Hams 90 cts. per lb. ½ Hams \$1 per lb.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

IF YOU ARE A HAMMOND USER

You need not buy a new typewriter when the type gets worn; new sets of type are inexpensive, and can be put on in 30 seconds.

Two sets of type are provided with each machine, others to any quantity may be purchased separately.

Simply by turning a wheel, you may change from English to Russian, from Gothic type to Copperplate, or a whole variety of others. There are over 300 varieties of type produced for use on the Hammond typewriter. All or any may be used by any one machine.

This is but one of the many unique features of the HAMMOND TYPEWRITER; let us demonstrate to you its further advantages.

Messrs. BREWER & CO.,
(Sole Agents: Hongkong).

UNIVERSAL IMPORT & EXPORT CO., GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS.

(Hotel Mansions, Top Floor).

P.O. BOX 345.

Telegraphic Address:

"UNIMPEXCOY—HONGKONG." "MONTBEAU—PARIS, FRANCE."

Head Office:—BEAUMONT & Co., 17, Rue Richer, PARIS, France.

Branches in France:—LYONS, BORDEAUX, MARSEILLES.

Also in French Indo-China, Canada, Central and South America.

Codes Used:—A.B.C. 5th Edition, A.Z. French Edition.

[1083]

MACARONI, PASTE STARS, EGG NOODLES, VERMICELLI, AND ALL KINDS OF SOUP STUFFS.

All our Pastes bear the "Rooster" label and are made from Flour of the Best Quality containing a large percentage of Gluten. Starch and Gluten are the principal components of Flour. Gluten is easier to digest and contains more nutriment than Starch. Manufactured under the most sanitary conditions.

Large quantities have been exported to various important cities in the World. Terms moderate, especially for Agencies. Orders executed promptly.

THE HING WAH PASTE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

Head Office: No. 47 & 48, Connaught Road, Central Hongkong; Telephone No. 1233 & 3320.

Principal Factory: No. 71, North Soochow Road, Shanghai, China; Telephone No. 3282.

Branch Factory: Wing Hing Street, Causeway Bay, Hongkong.

Cable Address: "Hingwa."

Powell Ltd

TELEPHONE 346

JUST RECEIVED!
LATEST STYLES
IN
STRAW HATS
AND
SUN HELMETS

MADE BY
GLYN & CO.,
44, OLD BOND ST. LONDON, W.

SINGLE AND DOUBLE TERAI.

SOFT FELTS AND THE
POPULAR VELOURS

IN ALL THE
NEWEST MATERIALS.



NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

Mr. & Mrs. R. A. LAWSON.

P.F.C.

G. R.

In the estate of WILLIAM BARBOUR, deceased.

ALL Persons having Claims or owing Monies to the above Estate are requested to send in such Claims or pay such Monies to the undersigned on or before the 15th day of September, 1919, after which date no Claims will be recognized.

C. F. GARTIN,
H.M. Acting Consul-General,
Canton, August 23rd, 1919. [1157]

WANTED

TO RENT FURNISHED HOUSE for English Mess of four. Tennis Courts required.

Box No. 1155,
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[1155]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

S.S. "DUNERA"

Arrived Hongkong on August 24th, 1919.

FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND STRAITS

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where such Consignment will be sorted out. Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions have been given to the contrary 6 hours before arrival of the Steamer.

Goods not cleared within 5 days, including date of arrival, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,
Hongkong, August 24th, 1919. [1]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "ITOLA"

Arrived Hongkong on August 24th, 1919.

FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND STRAITS

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where such Consignment will be sorted out. Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions have been given to the contrary 8 hours before arrival of the Steamer.

Goods not cleared within 5 days, including date of arrival, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,
P. & O. S. N. CO.
Hongkong, August 24th, 1919. [1]

CHINA COAST OFFICERS' GUILD.

MEMBERS are informed that the Secretary is now in Hongkong and may be consulted at the Guild Office, 10, Des Vaux Road, between 2 and 4 in the afternoon.

[1149]

TO-NIGHT

WHEN YOU VISIT

THE CORONET

PUT YOUR NAME DOWN

TO RECEIVE GRATIS

THE REVUE.

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that an INTERIM DIVIDEND of \$4 per share has been declared for the Half Year ending June 30th, 1919.

The Dividend will be payable on and after THURSDAY, AUGUST 28th, 1919, at the Offices of the Company, where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from August 20th to 27th, 1919, (both days inclusive), during which period no transfer of shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board Directors,
J. H. FAGGART,
Manager.

Hongkong, August 14th, 1919. [1119]

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND OF ONE DOLLAR (\$1) per Share has been declared for the Half Year ending THURSDAY, AUGUST 28th, 1919. Shareholders are requested to apply for Dividend Warrants at the Company's Office, St. George's Building, Hongkong.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Thursday, August 21st, 1919, to Thursday, August 28th, 1919, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN TOMES & CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, August 14th, 1919. [1155]

THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

SHAREHOLDERS are reminded of the EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company to be held on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of September, 1919, at 11.30 o'clock in the forenoon, at the Office of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & COMPANY, LIMITED, No. 16, Pedder Street, Hongkong, for the purpose of considering and if thought fit confirming as a Special Resolution the Resolution set out underneath which was passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 20th day of August, 1919.

That the Articles of Association of the Company be altered as follows—

(1) By inserting in Article 31 after the words "upon all the shares" in the second line thereof the words "other than fully paid shares."

(2) By adding at the end of Article 58 the following words "but any director so appointed shall hold office only until the next following Ordinary General Meeting of the Company, and shall then be eligible for re-election."

(3) By adding the following new Article to be numbered 88a viz:—

"The Company may by a Special Resolution remove any Director before the expiration of his period of Office."

(4) By striking out the word "forfeited" in the second line of Article 135 and inserting in place of such word the word "utilized" and by omitting the full stop at the end of such Article and by adding at the end of such Article the words "until dissolved."

(5) By inserting in Article 141 after the word "served" in the sixth line thereof the following words "and two copies of each of these documents shall at the same time be forwarded to the Secretary of the Share and Loan Department, The Stock Exchange, London."

By Order of the Directors,
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Managers.

Dated 21st day of August, 1919. [1153]

WANTED.

AN experienced COMPRADORE for Export Business, immediately, who is able to furnish security either Title Deed or Cash.

Reply stating experience and salary required.

Apply—
Box 1140,
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[1140]

G. R.

NOTICE

ALL PERSONS, with the exception of those of Chinese race desiring to leave the Colony for places other than Canton, West River or Macao should apply in person for permission to do so at the PASS OFFICE, POST OFFICE BUILDING between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 3 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers. All persons, with certain exceptions, who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE, 1916.

Forms of Registration, giving the particulars required, may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

A. G. DA ROCHA.

AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND GENERAL BROKER.

Queen Road Central, Telephone No. 2932.

FAVOURED with Instructions from The Concerned,

will sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW (TUESDAY), August 26th, 1919, at 2.15 P.M.,

at his Sales Room
A QUANTITY OF

MISCELLANEOUS GOODS & EFFECTS

Terms—Cash on delivery.
Hongkong, August 24th, 1919. [1148]

INTIMATIONS

G. R.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale to be held TO-DAY (MONDAY), the 25th day of August, 1919, at 3 P.M., at the Office of the PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, by Order of His Excellency THE OFFICER ADMINISTERING THE GOVERNMENT, of One Lot of CROWN LAND at Tokuwaa in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty THE KING, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Lot.	Boundary Measurements.	Area in Acres, Roods, and Perches.	Annual Rent.	Upset Price.
1	Lot 1, Tokuwaa, bounded by the sea on the north and east, and by the land of the Government on the south and west.	1.100	1100	\$2000
At per acre plan.	115,000	1100	2000	

G. R.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale to be held TO-DAY (MONDAY), the 25th day of August, 1919, at 3 P.M., at the Office of the PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, by Order of His Excellency THE OFFICER ADMINISTERING THE GOVERNMENT, of One Lot of CROWN LAND at North Point in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty THE KING, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Lot.	Boundary Measurements.	Area in Acres, Roods, and Perches.	Annual Rent.	Upset Price.
1	Lot 1, North Point, bounded by the sea on the north and east, and by the land of the Government on the south and west.	1.100	1100	\$2000
At per acre plan.	115,000	1100	2000	

TO LET.

FROM October 1st, a SIX-ROOMED HOUSE, Furnished. Good location in Kowloon.

Apply—
Box 1151,
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[1151]

TO LET.

Des Vaux Road Central.

Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY, CO., LTD.
[1109]

TO LET (UNFURNISHED).

NO. 9, MOUNTAIN VIEW, from 1st October, 1919.

Apply—
A.E.
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[1084]

TO LET.

NO. 102, THE PEAK, 6-Roomed House at the Peak.

Apply—
PERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING
[1082]

TO LET.

FURNISHED at the PEAK, No. 4, Stewart Terrace.

Apply—
E. E. POLLOCK,
Supreme Court.
[947]

TO LET.

FURNISHED for 12 months, No. 87, THE PEAK (No. 1 Stewart Terrace) containing 3 Bedrooms and Bathrooms, Hot and Cold Water, Drying Room, Dining Room, Drawing Room, Sitting Room and Usual Offices and Servants' Quarters, also Large Garden. Possession July 15th.

Apply—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.,
Alexandra Buildings.
[1]

FOR SALE or TO LET on long lease.

FURNISHED or UNFURNISHED from October 1st, 1919. No. 98 THE PEAK, (End House of Stewart Terrace) Hot-Water throughout. Double Glass Tennis Court with Pavilion and large Kitchen Garden.

Apply—
E. A. M. WILLIAMS,
LOWE, BINGHAM & MATTHEWS,
Chartered Bank Buildings.
[1048]

FOR SALE.

"MOON" GOUGH No. 131, THE PEAK, 4-Roomed House with Large Garden.

Apply—
LOXLEY & CO.,
York Buildings.
[1145]

INTIMATION

G. R.

THORNE'S

OLD VAT

NO. 4.

SCOTCH

WHISKY.

THIS VAT WAS STARTED BY THE

LATE ROBERT THORNE OF GREE.

NOCK AND HAS BEEN SOLD AS

No. 4 EVER SINCE 1831.

SOLE AGENTS:

A. S. WATSON & CO.,

LIMITED.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

Tel. 816.

MARRIAGE.

SHERIDAN-ERDNER. At Dairen, on August 15th, HAROLD JOSEPH SHERIDAN, of New Haven, Conn., to KATHERINE LOUISE ERDNER, of Portland, Oregon.

DEATHS.

FERGUSON.—In France, on July 1st, NORMAN DOUGLAS FERGUSON, Sec.-Lt., Chinese Labour Corps, son of late A. M. Ferguson, of Ceylon, aged 31.

LOWDER.—At Drush, Japan, on August 14th, JULIA MARIA, widow of the late John Frederic Lowder, in her 80th year. [1154]

Hongkong Office: 10a, Des Vaux Road, C. London Office: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, AUGUST 25th, 1919.

SOME SUGGESTIONS TO THE GOVERNMENT.

Under the heading of "The Gate Unbarred" we pointed out, in our issue of the 13th inst., that there was, apparently, no legal power now to prevent any German from landing in this Colony, provided he complied with the formalities required of our own fellow-countrymen and our Allies, because the legislation passed at Home in regard to enemy subjects had not been adopted locally. The same day, we see, the Hon. Mr. C. G. ALABASTER addressed a question to the Government on this subject, and the current issue of the Gazette announces that the local authorities have been in correspondence with the Secretary of State and are introducing a Bill in the Legislative Council forthwith. It is not stated when the Government awoke to the situation, but, as the reply to the interrogation did not appear in the Gazette of the 15th instant, we are tempted to infer that they were not alive to the need for "strengthening their powers of exclusion of undesirable aliens" until attention was drawn to it. If this be the case, however, they are to be congratulated upon having acted with dispatch when they realized the possibility of this Colony becoming "a rendezvous for the subjects of the Central Powers of Europe

or a centre of alien activity, intrigue and propaganda." As there has not been a meeting of the Legislative Council since July 17th, although there are four bills awaiting second reading, we may reasonably expect one this week.

A subject which we have frequently discussed in these columns has been revived by the experiences of the last few days. We refer to the desirability of improving the means of communication between Hongkong and Kowloon. The construction of a bridge across the Harbour was advocated some years ago by a former Harbour-Master, and it has been brought forward again in connection with the Peace Memorial. Nearly three years ago, when referring to the Channel Tunnel and to the German scheme for a submarine passage across the Bosphorus, we threw out the suggestion that a similar project might be considered locally, and since that time the idea has been repeated both on the platform and in the Press. The Government, however, preserves the silence of the sphinx. It may be that there are insuperable difficulties in the way of carrying out either proposal owing to the cost or to the geological formation of the bed of the Harbour, but the public would, no doubt, be glad of some enlightenment on the subject if the Government are able to furnish it. Failing this, the lay mind may be pardoned if it fails to appreciate the fact that local conditions present a problem which has no parallel in any other part of the world.

There is another suggestion we made to the Government nearly a year ago that, we hope, has not been overlooked. Alluding to the Colony's substantial credit balance, we remarked that, in the circumstances, it would seem advisable to devote some of the surplus to the reduction of the Colony's debt by purchasing stock while the price was low and exchange high. As the liability was contracted in sterling when the dollar stood at about half its present figure and the investing public were content with a low rate of interest on gilt-edged securities, there was, and is, an excellent opportunity of making a profitable transaction by buying up the stock gradually. Perhaps the necessary steps have been taken to this end. Necessarily they would have to be taken quietly or the market would harden, but perhaps when the next Budget is presented the Government will be able to make some statement upon the matter without prejudicing their operations. In these democratic days people are not content to be kept in complete ignorance of matters which closely concern them or to see a Government "confine its activities to routine work."

The temperature in Hankow on August 14th established a record for the season, rising to 100 degrees.

Forty Siamese students arrived in London on July 26th from Bangkok to receive their education in Great Britain.

Major D. L. Harding, R.A.M.C., has been appointed, temporarily, to act as Assistant Bacteriologist, with effect from August 15th.

Captain H. G. Monteith, R.A.M.C., has been appointed to act as Medical Officer of Health, during the illness of Mrs. A. D. Hickling.

Sir Matthew Nathan has resigned the Secretaryship of the Ministry of Pensions on his appointment as Chairman of the Special Grant Committee.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals acknowledges with thanks a subscription of \$100 to the Hospitals from Sir Robert Ho Tung.

The Alacrity, which was formerly the Russian yacht *Malda*, has been Commissioned at Devonport for service as yacht of Sir Alexander Duff, the new Commander-in-Chief, China Station.

Travellers are reminded that the regulations concerning the admission of foreigners to Canton and other ports in China are still in force. All foreigners travelling to these ports are required to have passports.

It is notified in the Gazette that at the expiration of three months the Siemens China Electrical Engineering Company (Hongkong), Ltd., will, unless cause is shown to the contrary, be struck off the Register and dissolved.

It will be of interest to many China people to know that amongst the Staff of Admiral Duff, the new Commander-in-Chief on the China Station, is Lieut. Lang, son of Admiral Lang, who was well-known in connection with the Chinese Navy prior to the battle of Yalu. Lieut. Lang is intelligence officer on the Admiral's Staff.

One case (one death) of cerebro-spinal fever was reported in the Colony on Friday.

H.M. the King has not been advised to disallow Ordinance No. 5 of 1919—an Ordinance to authorise the British Traders' Insurance Company, Ltd., to convert its silver capital into gold.

The licence fee for public junks has been fixed by the sanction of the Captain Superintendent of Police, in the Hill District, will be \$24 per annum as from September 1st, next.

A wealthy Cantonese merchant, who is about to be married to a well-known member of a theatrical troupe, is giving his bride as a wedding gift property to the value of \$100,000 near Canton.

Mr. E. Davidson informs us that he did not appear at the Police Court for the owner of a junk who was fined \$200 in respect of opium found on board his vessel. We understand that Mr. Davidson was mistaken for Mr. Lewis.

Amongst recent appointments to H.M.S. *Columbo*, one of the light cruisers of the new China Squadron are Surg.-Lieut. Commr. C. F. Petch, Pay.-Lieut. Commr. R. F. Durman, Lieut. F. W. Crowther and Surg.-Lieut. F. G. Hunt.

The Bank of Southern China is to open its head office in Canton, probably early next month. The paid up capital of the company is \$1,000,000, which is divided into 100,000 shares, 23,800 shares held by Japanese and 76,200 shares by the Chinese. This Bank is endeavouring to obtain a suitable building in Hongkong for the purpose of opening a branch here.

The Wanchai Police arrested a little boy on Friday for hawking without a licence. The boy pointed out a man, who, he said, had engaged him to hawk. This man was arrested for aiding and abetting the boy. The couple were allowed out on a bail of \$25 and ordered to attend Court on Saturday. They failed to obey the order and the bail was forfeited.

By the decisions of a Selection Board held under the authority of the Civil Service Commission on May 25th and following days, the following are declared successful for Eastern Cadships, subject to their being found qualified in respect of health:—Forrest, R. A. D., Fleming-Sanders, A. J. T. (V.C.), Phillips, S., Gordon-Hall, W. A., Bird, R., Sleep, A., Neave, J. R., Dryburgh, A. M., Miller, J. I.

The Gazette contains a description and terms of the proposed leases of certain Crown lands at North Point, comprising portions of the foreshore and seabed. One area contains about 107,333 square feet and is to be leased for a term of 999 years commencing from February 24th, 1900, and the other, 17,200 square feet for a term of 75 years, renewable on the usual terms commencing from August 31st, 1903.

It is notified in the Gazette that, on the application of Mr. S. G. Gourd, of 8, Stanley Terrace, Quarry Bay, a divers in the employment of the Takko Dockyard and Engineering Co., Ltd., H.E. the Officer Administering the Government in Council has directed that Mr. Gourd may use and publish in the Colony for a period of 12 months from August 14th, 1919, an invention for ships' moorings, without prejudice to the Letters Patent to be granted for the said invention.

The Board of Trade now permits all persons in the United Kingdom to open credits on behalf of persons or bodies of persons in enemy countries for the purpose of financing transactions authorised under the Trading with the Enemy Legislation in the United Kingdom or any other part of His Majesty's Dominions and transactions between persons residing or carrying on business outside His Majesty's Dominions, which have been authorised by the Allied and Associate Governments or any of them.

Amongst other officers who have recently been appointed to H.M.S. *Hawkins*, the new flagship of the China Station, are Captain R. G. H. Henderson, C.B., who commands the Flagship and will be Flag-captain and Chief of Staff, to Vice-Admiral Sir Alexander Duff, Commander-in-Chief, and Mr. Wodehouse, who will be on the Admiral's Staff; Pay.-Commr. H. Miller, D.S.O., who will be the Admiral's secretary; Pay.-Lieut. A. C. Helmsley, O.B.E., who will be Capt. Henderson's secretary; and Pay.-Sub-Lieut. J. H. Lejeune and M. H. Elliott, who will be Paym.-Commr. Miller's clerks.

The Shanghai Municipal Council has ordered an increase of pay for all ranks of the S. M. Police, the change being made retrospective as from May 1st of this year. Moreover, inspectors and superior ranks will be allowed first-class passages when going on leave, sergeants and men below will be given second-class passages. At the end of five years' service seven months leave on full pay will be given, plus quarters allowance; while as regards passages married men will receive the same privileges for their wife and two children. Hospital allowance of Tk. 2 per day; medical attendance and surgical dressings are to be paid by the Council, the privilege also extending to wives and two children.

The following Board of Arbitrators has been appointed to determine the amount of compensation to be paid in respect of the resumption of section A and the remaining portion of lot No. 2,339 in Survey District 4 of the New Territories and section B of lot No. 2,339.—Mr. Justice Melbourne (chairman); Mr. A. H. Hollingsworth (nominated by H.E. the Officer Administering the Government); Mr. Tang Keng-tung, alias Tang Man hu (nominated by the owner of section A and remaining portion of lot No. 2,339); and Mr. Tang Kan (nominated by owner of section B of lot No. 2,339). The Board will commence its sittings on Thursday at 10.30 a.m. in the Paine Judge's chamber.

THE WAR ON BOLSHEVISM:

ECONOMIC ISOLATION OF BOLSHEVIK RUSSIA.

GRAVE SITUATION IN UPPER SILESIA:

SERIOUS EFFECT ON EUROPEAN SITUATION FEARED.

PREMIER OUTLINES BRITAIN'S RECONSTRUCTION POLICY.

UNDEVELOPED RESOURCES OF THE WEST INDIES.

LATEST CABLES.
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

FIGHTING BOLSHEVISM.

ECONOMIC ISOLATION OF BOLSHEVIK RUSSIA.

PARIS, August 20th.

The Supreme Council has decided to invite neutrals to state in what way they are able to cooperate towards the economic isolation of Bolshevik Russia.

The Council has also decided to summon Germany to accept the restrictions on German trade with Russia, which neutrals may be induced to impose upon themselves.

The Council's power of action is limited because the United States does not recognise a state of war between the Entente and Russia, and refuses to join the blockade or render help against the Bolsheviks.

UKRAINIAN AGREEMENT WITH RUMANIA.

LONDON, August 21st.

It is semi-officially learned that an agreement has been reached at Bukharest between the Ukrainian Mission despatched by General Petlura and the Rumanian Government, whereby the latter will accord the former free passage of munitions and supplies.

The contracting parties undertake not to take up arms against the other.

Rumania agrees to interpret the Ukrainians' wishes at the Peace Conference.

The agreement will largely strengthen the Ukrainians' struggle against the Bolsheviks.

A BOLSHEVIK REVERSE.

PARIS, August 20th.

A Bolshevik message says:—The enemy has occupied Kherson and Nikolai.

RUMANIANS JOINING IN THE STRUGGLE.

PARIS, August 20th.

Advices from Zurich state that the Rumanians are preparing an offensive beyond the Danube with the object of joining up with General Denikin's left wing.

ANTI-BOLSHEVIK OPERATIONS REVIEWED.

LONDON, August 21st.

Authoritative information shows that the operations against the Bolsheviks are reaching an interesting stage.

BOLSHEVIKS THROWN ACROSS LAGA RIVER.

The Russian North-Western Army and the Estonians have, during the past week, thrown back the Bolsheviks across the Laga River, while further south serious fighting is going on north-west of Perekhov and south of Pskov.

In both these sectors, however, the Bolsheviks have been counter-attacking during the past fortnight, and have succeeded in pushing back their opponents 20 miles.

IN THE PSKOFF AREA.

In the Pskoff area, the Bolsheviks are within nine miles of the Pskoff-Riga railway, but certain weaknesses can be observed among the Bolshevik troops here. One regiment, complete with its transport, recently deserted.

THE POLISH SUCCESS AT MINSK.

Polish operations have brought their left wing as far as the lake region south of Minsk, and south as far as Volhynia.

The completeness of the Polish victory at Minsk is shown by the fact that the Bolsheviks have been driven back 50 miles on a front of 100 miles. The Poles are also attacking on a 120-mile front, from the Pripiet River to south of Rovno.

On the Northern Polish front, the Bolsheviks have been driven back behind Gorin River. The Poles now hold the whole of the main trunk line from Vilna by Baranovich to Ostrog.

SERIOUS RISING IN THE UKRAINE.

General Petlura's right wing is pushing on to Kiev, from where he is now 90 miles distant. Meanwhile, a serious rising on a large scale has broken out west, south and south-east of Kiev.

Indeed, it appears as if the whole interior of the Ukraine is rising en masse to throw off the Bolshevik yoke.

GENERAL DENIKIN'S ADVANCE.

The left wing of General Denikin's army is advancing with great rapidity. The Bolsheviks are now behind the Bug River, while, further north, Elizavograd has been entered by General Denikin's troops, in an armoured train.

Heavy fighting is proceeding north of the Dniester, particularly round Lubni, 110 miles south-east of Kiev.

Further north, General Denikin is advancing towards Konop on the main Kiev-Moscow line, while, north of Kharkov, he has commenced an offensive towards Kursk.

THE MAIN CENTRE OF INTEREST.

The main centre of interest is General Denikin's western front, where his successes may shortly bring him in touch with the Allied troops on his left, which would give the signal for an uprising throughout the whole of the Ukraine.

This might result in the driving back of the Bolsheviks into the unfruitful region in Central Russia.

At present less than 150 miles separate the anti-Bolshevik forces on the West Russian and South Russian fronts.

RUSSIAN BOLSHEVIK TROOPS ESTIMATED AT 1,212,000.

The latest information shows that the Bolshevik forces on all fronts consist of 15 armies, of which 39,000 men are on the North Russian front, 157,000 on the West Russian front, 148,000 on the South Russian front, and 139,000 on the Eastern front.

It is estimated that there are 737,000 additional troops in the interior.

BOLSHEVISM IN THE UKRAINE.

The Ukrainian Bureau states that in the elections for the Communal Councils in the Ukraine, the Bolsheviks were crushingly defeated. They polled only a third of the total votes, in spite of their terroristic measures.

BRITISH SUCCESS IN MURMANSK DISTRICT.

The War Office states that a telegram from Murmansk, dated yesterday, says that our troops attacked the enemy seven miles south of Kapsasolga. The enemy was driven out of his positions and pursued southwards for several miles.

In the Shunga Peninsula, the Russians dispersed the enemy, taking 50 prisoners.

ENEMY FORCES ATTACK EACH OTHER.

East of Lake Onega, two enemy forces attempting to attack a village in our possession lost their direction and attacked each other, suffering heavy losses.

THE ADVANCE ON PETROGRAD.

A British Note has been sent to the Supreme Council stating that the Estonian Government has refused to co-operate in the advance on Petrograd unless the Conference recognises Estonia's complete independence.

General Gough, the British representative in the Baltic Provinces, has urgently recommended compliance with Estonia's demand, stating that otherwise the whole movement might collapse.

THE NAVAL ACTION OFF KRONSTADT.

Telegrams from Helsingfors state that the British naval operations at Kronstadt covered a wide range of units. Trawlers and seaplanes successfully kept the enemy on a Bolshevik mine-field, where, ultimately, the action was fought.

This was precipitated by a combined bombardment and air raid, causing conflagrations in the forts and on shore, and forcing the Bolshevik warships to put to sea, where our motor-boats were waiting.

ECONOMIC SITUATION IN EUROPE.

A GRAVE STATE OF AFFAIRS.

PARIS, August 22nd.

Mr. H. C. Hoover has informed the Supreme Council that, unless the widest and almost autocratic powers are given to deal with the coal situation in Silesia, nothing can save Europe from an economic and political crisis.

Most of the troubles in Austria and Hungary can be directly traced to the world coal crisis.

The food scarcity in Budapest is tremendous. There are no anaesthetics, or dressings in the hospitals, where there are 50,000 patients suffering from rickets. Tuberculosis has increased appallingly in both countries. Everywhere, paper bandages and clothing are being used. No ointments are available to treat skin diseases due to malnutrition among babies.

He says that for every ton of coal from America to Europe a ton of foodstuffs will be kept in America.

UPPER SILESIA. SITUATION IS VERY GRAVE.

PARIS, August 20th.

The Supreme Council has received reports showing that the situation in Upper Silesia is very grave. Miners in many parts are in a state of armed insurrection against the German authorities.

The strikers have seized the towns of Kallowitz, Press and Jolim.

The French military representative in Silesia suggests that troops under a French General should be despatched. The Polish Government concurs.

The latest news from Berlin claims that the situation is improving and that work is being partly resumed.

GERMANS TO REFRAIN FROM FURTHER EXECUTIONS.

BERLIN, August 22nd.

A Conference between the German Government and the Polish Mission, which was attended by the French General Dupont, has decided that the Germans will refrain from further executions in Silesia.

MOVEMENT NOT BOLSHEVISTIC.

LONDON, August 22nd.

The Polish Mission publishes a statement declaring that the movement in Silesia is not Bolshevik but a protest against the protracted state of siege. German oppression is provoking a strike both of Poles and Germans, which the excesses of the troops has transformed into a revolt.

GERMANS ENTITLED TO MAINTAIN ORDER.

PARIS, August 22nd.

The Supreme Council has decided to inform all concerned that the German Government is entitled to maintain order in Upper Silesia until the ratification of the Peace Treaty. Polish troops cannot be allowed to enter the country unless requested to do so by Germany.

The Council has decided to send a Mission to the disturbed region to report as to the measures necessary to restore order, and also to accelerate the formation of the Inter-Allied Commission which will control the country during the plebiscite.

GOVERNMENT RECONSTRUCTION POLICY.

EXPORT TRADE MUST BE MAINTAINED AND EXTENDED.

LONDON, August 22nd.

Mr. Lloyd George has issued a lengthy summary of the Government's policy relating to trade, industry, and labour, as announced in his speech on August 18th.

After emphasising points made on that occasion, it declares that the Government is deeply impressed with the evidence tendered to the Coal Commission, and with the necessity of ameliorating the unsatisfactory social housing conditions of the miners.

Any scheme of reorganisation of industry must ensure sufficient coal supplies at such a cost as will enable the export trade of the country to be maintained and extended.

A Committee will immediately be established to inquire into diminution of output.

As regards our trade policy, steps will be taken to promote industrial research, invention, and increasing efficiency, by developing technical education. Increased output will be stimulated by propaganda.

The importance of the principle and practice of standardisation is emphasised. It is proposed to establish a Department of Standardisation to promote and co-ordinate standardisation generally and to administer all the necessary testing institutions and to authorise and supervise testing carried out by technical institutions, trade organisations, or private concerns.

MEXICO.

BRITISH DIPLOMAT DEFIES CARRANZA.

LONDON, August 22nd.

Mr. H. Cunard Cummins, British charge d'affaires, still remains in Mexico City. Apparently General Carranza does not intend to enforce the order to leave.

IMMEDIATE WITHDRAWAL OF AMERICAN TROOPS DEMANDED.

WASHINGTON, August 22nd.

The Mexican Ambassador has requested the immediate withdrawal of the American troops pursuing the bandits in Mexico.

GERMANY.

TWO NEW COMMITTEES FORMED.

BERLIN, August 22nd.

A new Foreign Committee of the National Assembly has been formed with Herr Scheidemann as President, and a Committee for investigation of war guilt with the Democrats, Herr Petersen, as President and Herr Spahn, of the Centre Party, as Vice-President.

PRESIDENT POINCARÉ ON TOUR.

STRASSBOURG'S "IMMORTAL SOUL."

PARIS, August 22nd.

A Havas message says:—Continuing his journey through Alsace, President Poincaré conferred the Cross of the Legion of Honour on Phalsbourg and Strassbourg, which distinguished themselves by a gallant resistance to the Germans in 1870.

The President said that the soul of Strassbourg, like that of Alsace, was immortal, and could never have been enslaved by a foreign tyrant.

IMPERIAL PREFERENCE. EXPLANATION OF NEW RATES.

LONDON, August 21st.

The Commissioners of Customs have issued an explanation of the new Empire preference rates, mentioned in the Budget speech, which will operate from Sept. 1st.

In the case of manufactured goods preference can only be claimed if 25 per cent. of the factory or works costs of each finished article is due to labour within the Empire.

Exceptions to this are manufactured tobacco, refined sugar, syrup and molasses. The onus of proof rests with the importer.

AVIATION.

DETAILS OF NEXT YEAR'S COMPETITIONS.

LONDON, August 21st.

The Air Ministry issues details of the aeroplane competitions already announced, which will commence on March 1st, 1920.

The object is to encourage the future development of aviation on the lines of increased safety, and rules have been framed to secure this.

Machines and engines must be designed and constructed within the Empire, except the ignition system, carburetors, and instruments.

The large machine must have seating accommodation for 15 persons, besides the crew, and must travel at 90 miles an hour.

The small type carries two, including the pilot, and travels at 100 miles an hour.

A seaplane carries four, exclusive of the crew, and travels at eighty knots.

THE FATE OF THE "GOLIATH" UNKNOWN.

PARIS, August 21st.

A Havas message says:—Genuine anxiety as to the fate of the Farman aerobus Goliath is being felt in official circles in Paris. Nothing has been heard of the ship since August 18th. Hopes are still being entertained among optimists that the aerobus has landed in the interior and is therefore unable to communicate with the outside world.

HOPE NOT ABANDONED.

PARIS, August 22nd.

A Havas message says:—Although there is still no news of the great aerobus Goliath, which flew from Paris to Casa Blanca, French air circles have not given up hope as to the safety of the passengers.

It will be necessary to wait a month before abandoning hope.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S SPEECH.

FEELING OF DISAPPOINTMENT IN FRANCE.

PARIS, August 21st.

A Havas message says:—Regarding the speech of Mr. Lloyd George, the impression in French circles is frankly one of great disappointment, as the British Cabinet, since the Armistice, has practised an empirical policy.

Mr. Lloyd George stated nothing definite about Ireland or Turkey in Asia, and he said nothing serious as regards Franco-British relations.

FRANCES ELECTRICAL RESOURCES.

USE OF WATER POWER URGED.

PARIS, August 21st.

A Havas message says:—The Under-Secretary of State for Public Works proposes that France should use her great river system, especially the Rhone and the more rapid flowing streams of the south and centre, as huge store-houses for electric power.

The Rhone alone could provide an annual saving of 20,000,000 tons of coal.

DEVASTATED FRANCE.

AUSTRIAN LABOUR TO BE USED FOR RECONSTRUCTION.

PARIS, August 21st.

A Havas message says:—The question of using Austrian labour in the liberated districts of France has now been settled. The delegates of the Austrian Labour Unions, having completed their negotiations, have left for Vienna.

GERMANY TO REPAIR THE DAMAGE.

PARIS, August 22nd.

A Havas message says:—The Council of Five has given permission to Germany to send a Commission of engineers to inspect the devastated districts in France, for the purpose of making a report and drawing up a scheme involving the rebuilding of the ruined areas under German direction.

Germany will rebuild these districts exactly as France directs.

This scheme is bound to meet with much opposition from commercial interests in France.

VISCOUNT GREY.

SAILS FOR AMERICA ON SEPTEMBER 10TH.

LONDON, August 20th.

Viscount Grey sails for America about September 10th.

THE BALTIC STATES. ALLIES TO ENFORCE EXECUTION OF DEMANDS TO GERMANY.

PARIS, August 22nd.

A Note from Marshal Foch was read at the Supreme Council, pointing out that the German Government has refused to comply with four out of the five points laid down as regards the evacuation of the Baltic States.

The situation has not improved by the departure of General von Der Goltz to Berlin, as the Army being formed under Prince von Lieven is apparently merely the reincarnation of Von Der Goltz's Army.

The Council has decided to direct General Gough to ensure the German execution of the demands.

THE WEST INDIES.

VAST POSSIBILITIES IN BRITISH TERRITORY.

MONTREAL, August 21st.

In an interview, Mr. Macaulay, President of the Canadian West Indies League, respecting the statement that the Imperial Government is looking to Canada to develop the West Indies, said that British Guiana had tremendous resources.

It was estimated that the sugar production could be increased from 105,000 to 2,500,000 tons, which was more than enough to supply the whole Empire.

Rice, timber, rubber, and tobacco also had enormous possibilities.

The United States was negotiating for the acquisition of Dutch Guiana, and if that Government got it, would make it a hive of industry and prosperity.

Consequently, British Guiana should not remain undeveloped, merely because it was British.

Mr. Macaulay expressed the opinion that the Government of British Guiana had already applied to begin negotiations with Canada.

ANATOLIA.

DISQUIETING NEWS ON THE SITUATION.

CONSTANTINOPLE, August 19th.

Notwithstanding the severe measures of the Government, the internal situation in Anatolia continues disquieting.

It is reported that insurgent forces have entered Chank on the Smyrna-Karabazar railway.

OBITUARY.

MAJOR-GENERAL BARNARDISTON.

LONDON, August 19th.

The death is announced of Major-General Nathaniel Walter Barnardiston, C.B., M.V.O., who commanded the British forces in North China in 1914 and 1915.

Major-General Barnardiston joined the Army in 1878. He was A.D.C. to the Governor of Bermuda in 1880 and Staff Captain of the Intelligence Division, War Office, 1898-1900.

He served through the South African campaign as a second-in-command of the 2nd Batt. Middlesex Regiment. He commanded the British troops at the capture of Tientsin in 1914, when he was promoted Major-General, and received the 2nd class of the Order of the Rising Sun from the Emperor of Japan.

Admiral Koltchak, continuing his address, said that the Onsk Government, besides foodstuffs and ammunition, was in need of financial help and concluded by indicating the manner in which assistance could be rendered.

THE SILVER MARKET.

PRICE STILL RISING.

LONDON, August 20th.

Silver is quoted at 59½d. spot and 59½d. forward. The market is firm.

LONDON, August 21st.

Silver is quoted at 60½d. spot and 59½d. forward, with home and foreign demand. The market is firm.

LONDON, August 22nd.

Silver is quoted at 60½d. spot and 59½d. forward. The market is steady.

REASONS FOR UPWARD TENDENCY.

LONDON, August 22nd.

The rise in the price of silver is attributed to America's reluctance to sell owing to the break in exchange, and to enormous demand from China and from the East.

Experts point out that if the price rises another sixpence, silver coinage will be worth more than its face value. Melting and hoarding is probable.

They suggest the issue of notes for a shilling and upwards.

ARMED MEN ATTACK KOWLOON VILLAGE.

SERGEANT LANNAN SHOT IN THE LEG.

Ten men, five of whom were armed with

revolvers, attacked a small village in Kowloon City last night with the intention of committing a robbery. As soon as the robbers entered a small grocery store an alarm was raised, and Police whistles were blown. Sergeant Lannan and a Chinese detective, who were patrolling the district, being attracted by the screams, rushed into the village.

Sergeant Lannan seized a man who was armed with a revolver and a desperate struggle ensued. The robber managed to fire a shot and the bullet entered Sergeant Lannan's right thigh. By this time other constables arrived on the scene, and after an interchange of revolver shots, three men were arrested, the other robbers escaping in different directions.

The Government Civil Hospital. Two robbers were found in the possession of the arrested men who will be produced at the Magistracy either to-day or to-morrow.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS IN KOREA.

London, August 21st.

Reuter learns that a Japanese rescript has been issued announcing a number of administrative reforms declaring that the Koreans and Japanese, as loyal subjects of the same sovereign, are equal in all respects, that Japan intends eventually to adopt in Korea the system of provincial and municipal administration similar to that in Japan, and, without exception, treat Korea on the same footing as Japan proper. Civilian police, controlled by the local Governors, are replacing the *gendarmerie*.

KOLICHAK'S ULTIMATUM.

THE ALLIES MUST GIVE MORE HELP.

Reuter's Agency learns from the Russian

Press that at the end of July, at Onsk, Admiral Koltchak addressed a meeting of Allied representatives, including General Janin, Sir Charles Eliot, Mr. Morris (American Ambassador to Japan), and other diplomats.

The Admiral pointed out that when he assumed the burden of supreme power and responsibility at an extremely critical moment he had been advised and encouraged to do so by Russia's allies, who promised to help him in every way in his struggle against Bolshevism. The Allies had not, however, done as much as he considered necessary to render him sufficient assistance in spite of the fact that he had always observed an attitude of scrupulous loyalty towards every one of the Allied Powers. He had avoided all private agreements with particular Powers which might have created suspicion or jealousy among the Allies and had but recently refused an extremely favourable offer emanating from a certain Power fearing that his acceptance of it might disturb the existing harmony.

He had been waiting, the Admiral continued, all along for adequate assistance, and he was sure that had it been forthcoming in time his task would have been achieved long ago. At the present moment the Onsk Government was facing a new crisis, and the situation was a serious one. Under these circumstances, the Admiral considered it his duty to tell the Allies quite frankly that if they did not show in the near future less indecision and procrastination in their dealings with the Onsk Government, he, the Supreme Ruler, would be unable to bear any longer the responsibility for Russia's future and that the question of appointing General Denikin as his successor might soon arise.

Admiral Koltchak, continuing his address, said that the Onsk Government, besides foodstuffs and ammunition, was in need of financial help and concluded by indicating the manner in which assistance could be rendered.

THE ALLIES PROMISE.

The British and French representatives approved what had been said by Admiral Koltchak and agreed that further procrastination was out of the question. The representatives of America and Japan, after having consulted their respective Governments, made similar declarations and promised that the Admiral's requests would be acceded to.

Soon afterwards the whole Diplomatic Corps sent an official note to the Supreme Ruler expressing the hope of the Allies that Admiral Koltchak would remain at the head of the Government and persevere in the task of re-establishing Russia by crushing Bolshevism.

The Allied Powers signified their readiness



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KING AND QUEEN AT ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL. PEACE THANKSGIVING.

In St. Paul's Cathedral throughout the war was expressed the Empire's most solemn aspirations. From it arose the prayers for the success of our arms; within it were said the last requiems for the fallen. The thanksgivings of the English people have been expressed upon the same site since Elizabeth, after the Armada, rejoiced with her people below the walls upon which hung the flags taken from the enemy. Therefore it was at St. Paul's that the Empire, through its chosen representatives, offered its tribute to the Giver of Victory at a great service on July 6th, attended by the King and Queen, which, in its quiet simplicity, summed up much of the national character.

For the peace whereof the long struggle of the past years has been crowned. That was the note of the whole service. No massed bands from famous regiments either in scarlet and gold, or the khaki of active service, led the music with the emphasis of brass and drum. Instead, was a surly orchestra, and the gentle strains of strings and harp. Yet it was a service that followed full precedents established by Queen Anne from that first occasion when, in 1701, at St. Paul's, she returned thanks for the success of John, Earl of Marlborough, in the Low Countries, and for the destruction of the Spanish Fleet in the Port of Vigo by the Duke of Ormonde and Sir George Rook. And in successive years went to render the same mood of reverence after Blenheim, Gibraltar, Ramilies, Majora, Minorca, Oudenarde, and Malplaquet—triumphs which are echoed in our last hard-won struggle.

Then, as on July 6th, the Council declared that the Cathedral being for that day the Queen's Chapel Royal, the seats were to be disposed of, and all the arrangements made, by the Lord Chamberlain. But there was this difference. The Sovereign, two centuries and more ago, sat upon a raised throne and a wide canopy was stretched over it. For King George and Queen Mary, were two chairs on either side, a geometrical design, elevated upon a handsome Oriental rug. Low desks at which to kneel had been set for their Majesties, and for Queen Alexandra, and there were chairs for the rest of the Royal party, all these arrangements having been made by the Rev. W. P. Beasley, in conjunction with the Lord Chamberlain's office.

Grave and subdued was the whole setting in the light of a morning, and cast with clouds yet to those who sat under the dome facing towards the sacristy there was the beautiful radiance of the altar, embodying a symbolism of poignant and splendid appeal. The new frontals to which the Archbishop subsequently made such touching reference, as the offering and work of soldiers disabled that they can only undertake tasks involving no physical exertion. The richest white satin forms the ground. In the centre panel is the chalice, suggested, it is said, by a lad of 19, as the fitting emblem of sacrifice, and surely implying a noble submission to suffering in the words "the cup which My Father hath sent, shall I not drink it?" The fair stichery was put in by a man formerly in the Rifle Brigade, who added to it the gleam of chalcedony and other precious stones. On either side are crossed palms embroidered in gold by men who kept the flag flying at sea to their own grievous wounding; while the bordering includes the rose, alika of mystical and national significance wrought with conventional foliage in artistic colourings. Some sixty names are inscribed in a roll that will ever commemorate these hero handicraftsmen, and many of them, in wheeled chairs or supported by crutches, were at the service.

It was a vast congregation that filled the space below the dome and stretched to the doors of the north and south transepts. Seats to the right of the King were assigned to the Corps Diplomatique, and early arrivals were the American and Japanese Ambassadors. Now and again there was recognition of someone well-known, but in the dim light it was far from easy to distinguish people at any distance. A large contingent of Army nurses, wearing their scarlet shoulder capes, made a bright patch of colour, and each of the women's services—the Women's Royal Naval Service, Queen Mary's Auxiliary Army Corps, the Women's Royal Air Force—sent strong companies.

It was an occasion, too, when those of the differing faiths could unite in common worship and gratitude, and conspicuous were cloth of silver, and rose coloured turbans worn by two Indian nobilities. Practically the whole of the Court of Common Council attended. Here and there was a naval, a military, or an air service uniform, but in this matter the change from war to peace conditions was marked, as it was also in the brighter and more summerlike graces of the women, after the sombre mourning seen at the memorial services.

Thus the setting composed itself. The preliminary music included "An Idyll" for the organ by Alan Gray, having as its central idea George Herbert's line, "Let all the world in concert sing, my God and King"; "Peace," an intermezzo for horns and harp, by Mr. F. Corder; and the "Song of Thanksgiving," written by Sir A. C. Mackenzie at the conclusion of the South African War, and conducted by himself. Down the nave passed the component parts of what was to be the procession, and presently there rolled up through the western door with most impressive effect in decisive and clear-cut emphasis, the National Anthem, supported by the bands of the Coldstream and Irish Guards, succeeded by the singing of the "Old Hundred."

Every detail had been timed with minute precision, and while the clang of the clock striking eleven was still reverberating the great cross at the head of the procession was carried forward. The hymn sung was "Praise, my soul, the King of Heaven," to Goss's familiar tune, and in ordered stateliness advanced the long line bearing high the banner,

with its blazoned figure of the great Apostle of the Gentiles. In the procession were the Dean and Canons of St. Paul's, wearing magnificent copes of white and gold, the Bishop of London, the Bishop of Bangor, and Bishop Montgomery. The Archbishop of Canterbury was vested in a sumptuous cope of crimson and gold. Present, too, were the invited representatives of the Free Churches—the Rev. Robert Kilgour, D.D., Church of Scotland; Sir John Murray, for the Congregational Churches; the Rev. Henry Smith, President of the Metropolitan Free Church Federation; Dr. Barlow, of the Wesleyan Methodists; the Rev. John Moore, President-Designate of the United Methodist Church; the Rev. M. P. Davidson, Primitive Methodist Church; and Canon Edward Higgins, the Salvation Army.

The Archbishop paused slightly, and the Lord Mayor bearing erect the historic pearl sword, immediately preceded the King. A not very imposing dark oak table, with a thick cushion of somewhat faded red velvet, was rather a prosaic resting-place for the famous civil emblem of Justice, but upon this it was laid before the Sovereign. Besides the Queen, who was wearing a long grey satin coat and deep feather collar, there were present: Queen Alexandra, the Prince of Wales, Prince Albert, Princess Mary, the Princess Royal, with Princess Maud, Princess Victoria, Princess Louise, Duchess of Albany, the Earl of Athlone, with Princess Alice, the Marquis of Cambridge and his daughters, Lady Helena and Lady May Cambridge, Princess Marie-Louise, and Lord Leopold Mountbatten.

Exactly the same form enjoined in all churches and chapels in England and Wales and in the town of Berwick upon Tweed, was followed at the service. In the opening thanksgiving there was tribute to the bravery and devotion not only of our sailors, soldiers, and airmen, but of the merchant seamen and to all the men and women who had laboured to secure victory. Psalm 106 was sung to a chant by Sir Charles Villiers Stanford, and the lesson read by the Dean was the 60th chapter of Isaiah. A new setting for the Te Deum had been written since the armistice in view of this service by the organist of the Cathedral, Dr. Charles Macpherson, who conducted it, and it has the dignity and solemnity that is in keeping with the Church's immortal hymn. The music of the responses was based upon that of Tallis. More collects followed, and the Old Hundredth Psalm was sung with fine sonority, this first part of the service being conducted by the Rev. S. J. C. Clarke.

In the simple white surplices of ordinary church use, the Archbishop delivered the address. There were many others who like himself recalled the service of exactly a year ago commemorating the Silver Wedding of the King and Queen, but few remembered that the day was the second anniversary of the murderous daylight raid on London, and the reminders of the day as it was in 1913 and 1914 were heard with deepest interest. The Archbishop spoke slowly and clearly, and his voice reached those seated far away from him. The special collects were also recited by the Archbishop, from the pulpit—an exceptional course, but the rubric to the order of service suggested that it might be adopted. Among them were prayers for union and concord between the nations, for the League of Nations, for the Church, for the rulers and those in authority, the British Empire, and for those who have suffered in the war; while the departed were commended to the Divine mercy. The whole congregation joined in the Lord's Prayer, and perhaps nothing was more impressive than the low roll of thousands of voices repeating the familiar words in the natural and the intoning pitch of voice. The benediction was pronounced, the hymn, "Now thank we all our God," was sung, and in conclusion there was the first verse of the National Anthem.

A few moments' pause for silent meditation, and the clergy came to escort the King and Queen to the west door. Then, in a grand burst of sound, jubilation, glad, gay, almost mirthful, came the fanfare sounded from the western gallery by the trumpeters of the Royal Horse Guards (Blue). It was a brilliant climax that seemed to sum up in happiest outburst a final "All clear."

50,000 PEOPLE AT PRAYER.

There was more in the wonderful scene witnessed at St. Paul's Cathedral, and especially outside in the preceding open-air service than many of its spectators could have detected for themselves. For not only were the King and Queen, as they stood with bared heads on the steps of St. Paul's surrounded by many of the civil, ecclesiastical, naval, and military authorities of the land—by the Lord Mayor, as first citizen of London, and Ministers of the Crown, and famous sailors and soldiers and powerful laymen; but all the Dissenting denominations were represented, and one and all—Wesleyan Methodists, Congregationalists, United Methodists, Primitive Methodists, and Salvationists—joined with the Royal family, and the vast congregation surrounding them, in the hymns and prayers and thanksgivings for peace.

All beneath and around was a mass of varied colour. Yet it was easily composed. Occupying the central position on the steps of St. Paul's were the boys of Greenwich Royal Hospital School with the flag presented to them by the King. Flanking them were detachments of the Royal Air Force in khaki, and of the Royal Air Force girls in blue. In the enclosure in front of the steps were two companies of Boy Scouts, with many flags of Empire. In the centre of the enclosure were stationed the massed bands of the Grenadier, Irish, and Coldstream Guards, under Captain Williams. The band was wearing the gorgeous red uniform and bearskin of old times. Up the great steps was run a red carpet, capped by a red awning between the Cathedral's mighty pillars, and at paces up the steps stood trumpeters of the Royal Horse Guards in golden tabards and jockey caps of black velvet.

All the surrounding buildings were bedecked with flags of Empire. But most impressive of all, and most significant of all, were the dense masses of citizens filling the Churchyard of St. Paul's, and away down Ludgate-hill as far as the bridge which cuts short further vision.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

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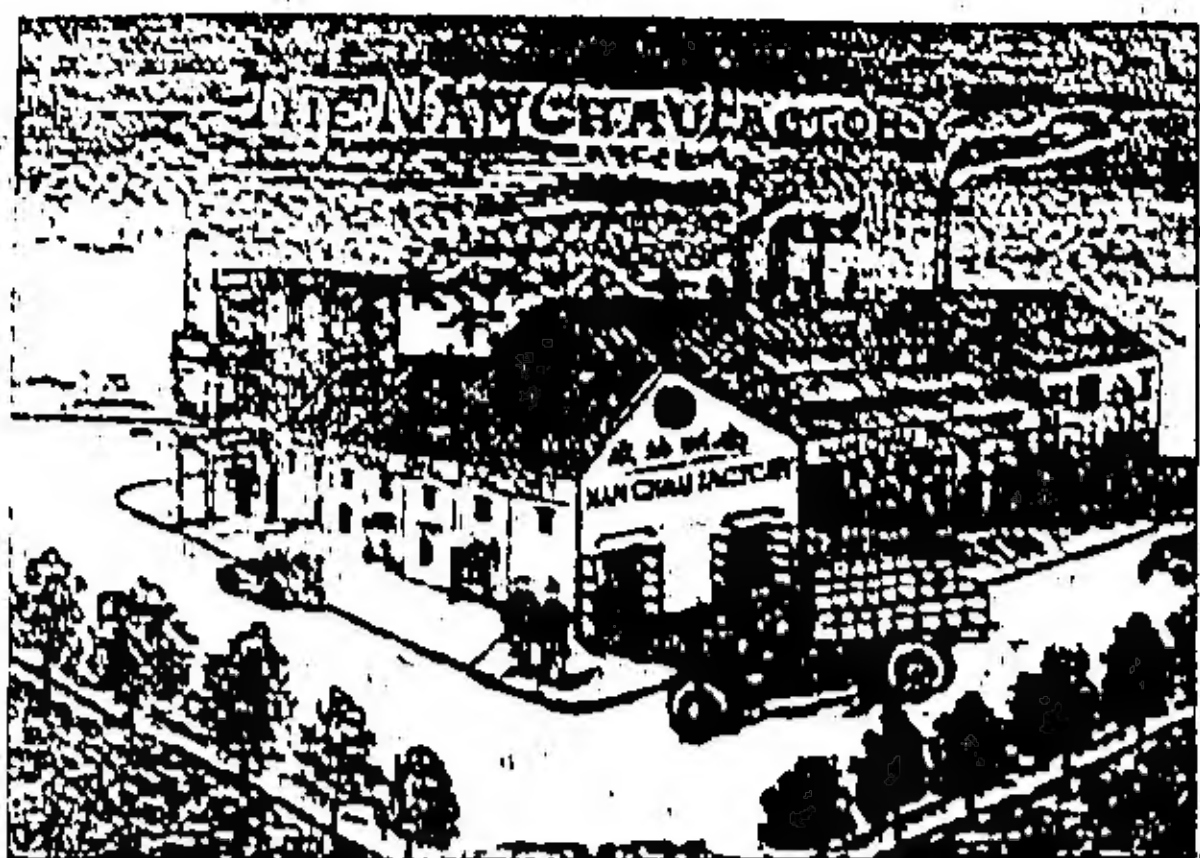
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The crowd, among which soldiers, wounded soldiers and nurses, formed conspicuous units, was so strangely silent and restrained in its assemblage that it well might have been in church or chapel.

If we count the innumerable multitude reaching from the Cathedral away down to Ludgate-circus, and probably beyond, there were some 50,000 people who joined in the singing of the opening hymn "All people that in earth do dwell" and in the subsequent prayers. No greater evangelistic open-air Divine service has ever been held. In the silence that ensued the voice of the Archbishop was heard bidding the people to offer thanksgiving to Almighty God.

In the procession into the Cathedral the King and Queen were followed immediately by Queen Alexandra, on either side of whom walked her grandsons, the Prince of Wales and Prince Albert, Princess Mary and Princess Victoria following.

So far "the people" had preserved collectively that reverential spirit that no doubt they felt individually. But when the King and Queen came out of the Cathedral, at the conclusion of the service within, the pent-up feelings of many hearts were not to be denied. The National Anthem provided the opportunity for a display of patriotic fervour which has not often been equalled even in these days. The close spectator must have observed, too, how, as the anthem, with its new verses, progressed, most of those gathered around and about the King almost imperceptibly moved, until practically everyone was facing him. So, too, they must have noticed that the King's face, grave, but not sad, was more than once compressed as with a rare emotion. Finally, there was a great tumult of cheering when some big-voiced man in the crowd called for "Three cheers for the King!" and so ended a thanksgiving that will be ever memorable in the annals of the country.—Daily Telegraph.



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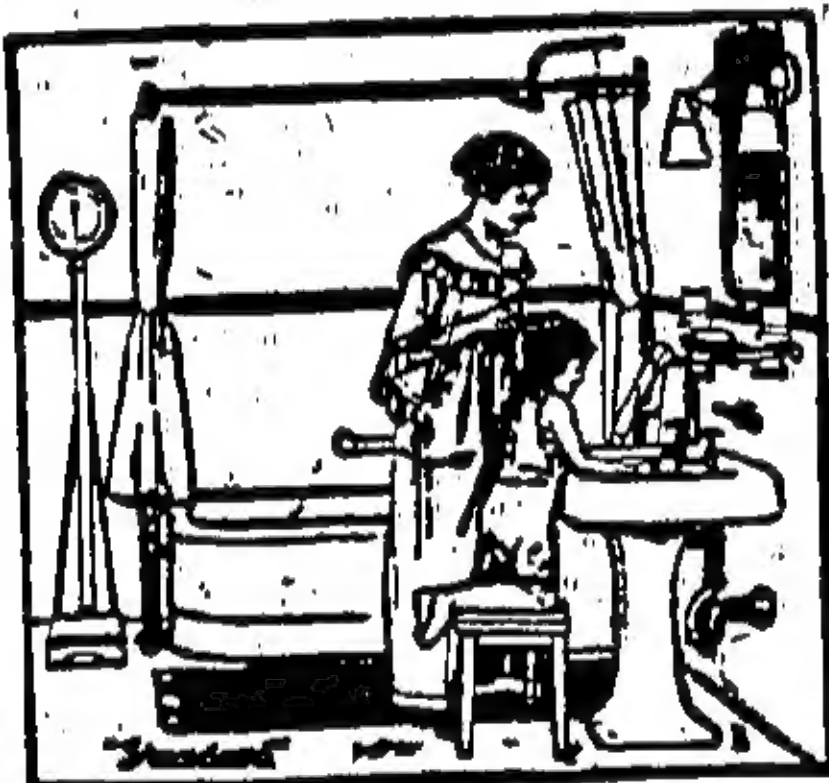
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THERAPION No. 10

PRIME MINISTER AND THE PEACE TREATY.

BRITAIN'S HEROIC PART

HOPES OF LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Mr. Lloyd George made his promised speech on the Treaty of Peace in the House of Commons on July 3rd, as reported in our cable column at the time and introduced two bills, one embodying in effect a ratification of the treaty, and the other to give Parliamentary sanction to the Convention entered into between his Majesty and the President of the Republic of France. The following are some of the principal points in the speech, which was listened to with rapt attention, and received with the greatest enthusiasm by a crowded House.

The terms are in many respects terrible. Terrible were the deeds that required them.

In 1914 the German Empire possessed the greatest army, probably, that the world has ever seen. Where is that army now?

There is no doubt the terms are severe. Are they just?

Take all these territorial adjustments. I will ask anyone to point to any territorial change in respect of Germany in Europe which is the least unjust, judged by any principle of fairness.

If the whole cost of the war had been thrown upon Germany it would have been in accordance with every principle of civilised jurisprudence.

There was but one limit to the justice and to the wisdom of the reparation claimed, and that was the limit of Germany's power to pay.

Is there any injustice, having regard to the use Germany has made of her army, in scattering that army?

Take the colonies. In some there is overwhelming evidence that Germany cruelly ill-treated the natives.

The South African colonies they used as a means of stirring up seditions and rebellion against our South African Colonies.

The other colonies she used as a base for preying on the commerce of all countries in those seas.

It would be folly to give renewed opportunity to Germany for possible future mischief by restoring those colonies.

The Allied countries have decided, quite unanimously, that the tribunal, which will be an inter-Allied one, shall sit in London for the trial of the person supremely responsible for the war.

There is a larger category of offences against the laws of war than the House imagines. Some of them are incredible. The officers responsible must be tried.

They will get a fair trial—an absolute fair trial.

Germany not merely provoked, but planned the most devastating war the world has ever seen. I cannot think of a worse crime.

The world is reeling under the blow—a blow that failed. If it had succeeded liberty in Europe would have finished. You would have had a military tyranny throughout the world.

There are three ways of dealing with the crime. One is to say, "You tried, you have failed. Go, sin no more." To have done that would have been to put a premium on militarism.

Another method would have been to go to the other extreme, to destroy Germany's national existence, tear her to pieces, fling one piece to one conqueror, another to another. That would have been a wrong, an injustice, a folly.

I am glad we have not soiled our hands with Prussian methods in dealing with Prussia.

The third method was to compel Germany, as so far as is in her power, to restore, to repair, to redress; to take every possible precaution against the recurrence of such a thing.

That is not vengeance—it is discouragement. The world cannot take these risks again. That is the line we proceeded upon.

I should have been glad had it been possible to say that this was a war that had been entered into against the will of Germany, but it is not.

What are the guarantees for the execution of the treaty? The first is the disarmament of Germany.

Another is the guarantee of the United States and Great Britain in the case of a wanton and unprovoked attack on France.

The League of Nations is only rendered possible by the war and the treaty that ends the war.

I beg this country to try it seriously and earnestly.

It would be a mistake in my view for Germany to come in immediately. The date when Germany comes in depends on herself.

Under the mandates for the colonies the responsibilities of the British Empire have been enormously increased. Something like 800,000 square miles have been added to the already gigantic charge which rests upon the shoulders of the Empire.

I hope by the machinery set up by the Labour Conference it will be possible to devise some permanent means by which you can raise the level of Labour throughout the world.

The number of men raised by the British Empire for its Army and Navy in this war is 10,700,000.

The amount we raised by loans and revenue was £28,500,000,000.

The total casualties of the Empire have been over 3,000,000.

Let us think together, act together, work together. I beg that we do not demobilise the spirit of patriotism in this country.

That spirit alone won us the war. That spirit alone can bring us to a real and glorious triumph.

ITALIAN REVOLTS AGAINST HIGH COST OF LIVING.

MANY SHOPS LOOTED.

[FROM A. BRAMONT.]

MILAN, July 3rd.

Popular insurrections against the high cost of living have taken place in the Romagna, and the shops in certain towns are in a state of siege. Tumultuous scenes marked the outbreak of the people's fury in Forlì, where the show shops and depots were looted and goods carried away to be sold at half price under the people's supervision. Exciting scenes had taken place for several days previously at the market place of Forlì, and reached their culminating point on Sunday. The public insisted that the fruit and vegetable vendors should sell their goods at half-price, and finally extended this demand to all the shops and all kinds of wares. Crowds gathered in many streets, and the shopkeepers were terrified.

The proprietor of a certain boot-shop closed his door in the face of a menacing mob, and when it began smashing his windows he fired some shots. This was the signal for a furious attack on his shop, which was broken into and looted and carabinieri had to take charge of the proprietor to prevent him from being lynched. The mob then went from shop to shop threatening to break into all, and partly carried out this threat. The authorities became powerless, and the shopkeepers had to submit to the popular will. In the course of the day nearly every shop in the town was emptied by popular gangs, who organised themselves and carried all goods to the pauper institute and the public orphan asylum, where the citizens were informed the stuff would be sold at half-price. Troops were called to keep some semblance of order. Cavalry and carabinieri patrolled the streets while the popular work of emptying the shops was carried out.

DEMAND FOR HALF PRICES.

Since Sunday all shops have been closed, only the pharmacies remaining open. The mayor of the town eventually succeeded in getting a hearing and limiting the destruction of goods, which at one moment was threatened. He has issued an announcement to the population stating that all the shopkeepers and tradesmen have handed him their keys and made over their stocks to the city authorities, who are to distribute the goods at half-price. The city meanwhile presents a strange sight. Practically every shop has been broken into, and many windows are smashed. In the first hours of their fury the populace destroyed large quantities of goods. Many tradesmen suffered losses amounting to hundreds of thousands of lire. One tannery has lost goods worth several millions. A wholesale grocery was nearly burnt out, the mob having set fire to a tank of benzine (goods such as soap, coffee, candles, oil, tinned provisions, sugar, and cloth to the value of about eight million lire (£300,000) have been accumulated by the public in the courtyards and buildings of the town hall, to be sold hereafter at half-price under Communal supervision. The political parties, Socialists, Catholics, and Republicans, have joined together to institute a sort of Communism for the sale and purchase of goods.

The agitation has spread to other places, and somewhat similar scenes took place at Imola, Faenza, Forlì, and Bologna, and Bertinoro. Everywhere a popular demand has been made to sell all articles at half-price, or the shops would be smashed. Everywhere the tradesmen have had to submit. In some places they yielded with good grace, grocers and butchers fixing notices on their shops that they had reduced their prices by one-half. A similar demand has been made at Ancona by the crowd. Reggio Emilia has meanwhile been the scene of a Socialist Assembly, which has approved all these popular demonstrations.

Feeling over the high cost of living has been rising high in all Italian towns. At Milan and Rome, by the Prefect's orders, the prices for meals in hotels and restaurants have been limited, and theoretically one ought to be able to get meals at prices ranging from three to eight lire, but subterfuges are easily found by hotel and restaurant proprietors. The high cost of living, as compared with pre-war prices, seems to have reached its maximum in Italy out of all the Allied countries. Compared with the scale of wages before the war the difference is enormous, amounting to five and six times the cost of living before the war.

The chief cause seems to have been the excessive restrictions on the freedom of commerce and the facilities of transportation. Business people, owing to the extreme uncertainty of dealings, figure invariably on commissions of 100 or even 200 per cent. Transport could only be had by Government acquiescence, which, after being promised, was often denied, and there is a general outcry for the abolition of all restrictions imposed during the war as the only means of reducing the prices of goods and cost of living to reasonable proportions.—Daily Telegraph.

PEACEFUL SOUTH WALES.

Mr. John Littlejohns, of Pontypriid, described as "a famous Welsh orator," speaking on July 7th at the weekly meeting on Tower-hill, organised by the Industrial Reconstruction Council, said there were some revolutionaries in South Wales, but they represented only a very small minority. The great bulk of the miners led quiet peaceable lives, and paid no heed to the meetings organised by the extreme Socialists. It was altogether untrue, he declared, that South Wales was a hotbed of social revolution, and he assured his hearers that the general feeling was one of loyalty quite opposed to rule by unconstitutional or Bolshevik methods.

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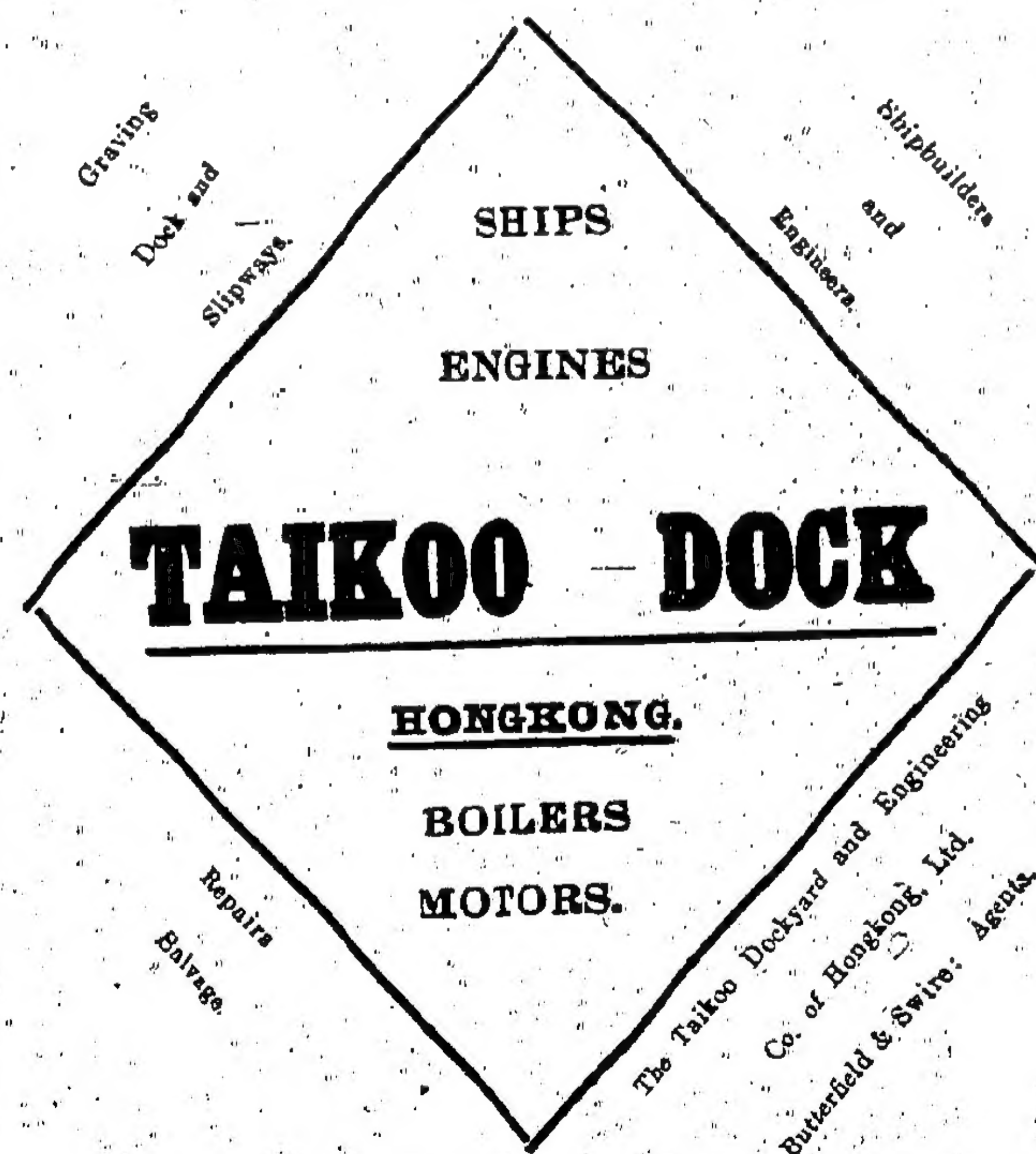
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"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" AND "COLOMBIA,"
HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO,
VIA SHANGHAI, KORE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU.
THE SUNSHINE BELT.
THE MOST COMFORTABLE ROUTE TO AMERICA AND EUROPE

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG at Noon.

S.S. "VENEZUELA"	Sept. 10th, 1919.
S.S. "ECUADOR"	Oct. 6th, 1919.
S.S. "COLOMBIA"	Nov. 5th, 1919.

These Steamers have the most modern equipment, including Overhead Electric Fans and Electric Lighting, ALL LOWER BERTHS and large comfortable state-rooms (all single and two berth only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our first consideration.

Special care is given to the Cabin, and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed.

Tickets are interchangeable with the TOYO KISEN KAISHA and the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICE, LTD.

For further information rates, literature, etc., apply to—

Telephone 41 COMPASS OFFICE in Alexander Building's Outer Road.

P. & O. - BRITISH INDIA
& APCAR LINES

(COMPANIES incorporated in ENGLAND)

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, ORILON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF,
WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA,
RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, &c.

SAILINGS FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong about	Due at Marseilles about	Due at London about
NAGOYA	4th September	13th Oct.	22nd Oct.
KHIVA	23rd October	25th Nov.	4th Dec.

FOR

BOMBAY VIA STRAITS & COLOMBO.

Steamer	Leave Hongkong about	Due Bombay about
DUNERA	7th Sept.	26th Sept.

FOR

CALCUTTA VIA STRAITS & RANGOON.

ARRATON APCAR ... 2nd Sept. | 25th Sept.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND
YOKOHAMA

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	Shanghai Only
DUNERA	25th August	

Tickets Interchangeable.
P. & O. Australian tickets interchangeable with New Zealand Shipping Company (via Panama) or by Orient Line or by British India Company.
1st Saloon Passengers may travel by P. & O. Company's steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
22, Des Vaux Road Central, HONGKONG.
Agents.

N. Y. K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

SEATTLE & VICTORIA via Manila, Keelung, Shanghai & Japan ports.

Cargo to Overland Points U.S. in connection with Great Northern, Northern Pacific, and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railways.

FUSHIMI MARU (omitting Manila)	Friday, 19th Sept. at 11 a.m.
KATORI MARU (omitting Keelung)	Tuesday, 14th Oct. at 11 a.m.

LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez,
Port Said and Marseilles.

KAMO MARU	Friday, 5th Sept. at Noon.
IYO MARU	Friday, 19th Sept. at Noon.

MELBOURNE & SYDNEY via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday
Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

TANGO MARU	Wednesday, 24th Sept. at 11 a.m.
NIKKO MARU	Wednesday, 22nd Oct. at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK & HAVANA via Kobe, Yokohama, Muroran,
San Francisco, Panama & Colon.

SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via Cape.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.

KOSOKU MARU	Wednesday, 3rd Sept.
HWAH-WU	Middle of September.

CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.

YETOROFU MARU	Saturday, 6th Sept.
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JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

NIKKO MARU	Sunday, 21st Sept. at 11 a.m.
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SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

SHINYU MARU	Monday, 1st September.
SHIDZUKA MARU	Thursday, 4th Sept. at 11 a.m.
KAGA MARU	Thursday, 18th Sept. at 11 a.m.

EXTRA SERVICES (Marseilles, Liverpool, Antwerp, etc.)

WAKASA MARU (London & Antwerp)	End of September.
TSUYAMA MARU (Marseilles & Liverpool)	End of September.

For further information apply to—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
S. YASUDA, Manager.
Telephone Nos. 292 & 293

TOYO KISEN KAISHA
SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU
FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice

Steamer	Tons	Leave Hongkong
PERSIA MARU	9,000	Aug. 30th.
KOREA MARU	20,000	Sept. 10th.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	Sept. 25th.
TENYO MARU	21,000	Oct. 2nd.
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	Oct. 10th. (from Yokohama)
SHINYU MARU	21,000	Oct. 23th.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO
SAN PEDRO, SALINO, CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA
AND TIQUIQUE
THENCE BY TRANS-ANDREAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamer	Tons	Leave Hongkong
ANYO MARU	15,800	Sept. 10th.
SHIYO MARU	14,000	Nov. 4th.
KIYO MARU	17,800	Jan. 9th, 1920.

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICE, LTD.
Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge.
For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

T. DAIGO, Manager
11th Floor, Bank Building

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DEPARTURE	SAILING DATE
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"PORTHOS" ... 20,000	On or about 28th Aug.
	"PAUL LECAT" ... 20,000	On or about 14th Sept.
	"SPHINX" ... 20,000	On or about 4th Oct.
MARSEILLES VIA HAIKONG, SAIGON, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, PORT SAID, SUEZ	"ANDRE LEBON" ... 22,000	On or about 28th Aug.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For full particulars regarding sailings, etc., apply to—

TELEPHONE 740.

J. TOURNET,
Acting Agent,
Queen's Building.

O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

LONDON and ANTWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.
"ALTAI MARU" ... Friday, 28th August.
"ALASKA MARU" ... Saturday, 20th September.

GENOA—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Company's steamer.

BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS, DURBAN and CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE.

"TACOMA MARU" ... Wednesday, 10th September.

BOMBAY COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.

"BURMA MARU" ... Sunday, 31st August.

SAIGON BANGKOK, SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly service.

"SHISEN MARU" ... Monday, 1st September.

SYDNEY, MELBOURNE—Monthly service calling at AUCKLAND, N. & ADELAIDE.

"LUZON MARU" ... Beginning October.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA—Regular fortnightly services touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

"CANADA MARU" ... Monday, 1st September.

JAPAN PORTS—Mail Kobe, Yokkaichi, Yokohama.

"NANKING MARU" ... Monday, 25th August.

"SIAM MARU" ... Monday, 25th August.

(Omitting Moji & Yokkaichi)

KEELUNG, TAKAO via SWATOW, AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the O. S. K. wharf, near the Harbour Office.

For TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOY.

"BOSEHU MARU" ... Thursday, 29th Aug. at 9 a.m.

For KEELUNG via SWATOW and AMOY.

"AMAKUSA MARU" ... Sunday, 31st Aug. at 10 a.m.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

Y. YASUDA,
Manager,
No. 1, Queen's Building.

Tel. No. 744 and 745.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

"NANKING" "CHINA" "NILE"
14,000 tons, 10,500 tons, 11,000 tons.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS, AND HONOLULU.
"NANKING" "CHINA" "NILE"
Sept. 11th, Oct. 1st.

[An unsurpassed high-class passenger service]

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent,
11th Floor, Bank Building.
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